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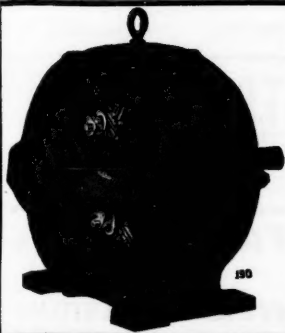
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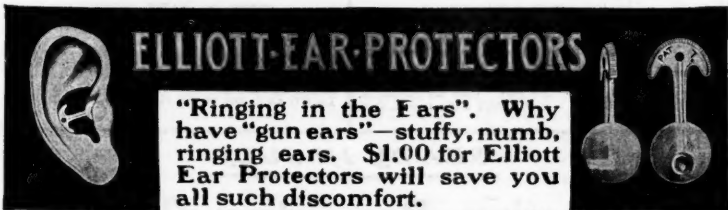
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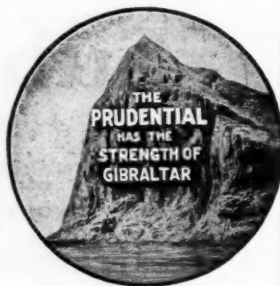
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## THE NAVAL SUPPLY FUND.

The Naval Supply Fund, about which there has been so much talk in the daily press, with all sorts of darkly mysterious suggestions of scandal, is one of the most innocent and businesslike systems which was ever singled out for contumely and abuse. It was established to end a situation that some officials used to call "intolerable." Before it came into being each bureau was compelled to play the rôle of prophet in a greater degree than was consistent with wise, up-to-date business management, and was obliged to anticipate its own needs and to make the necessary purchases of supplies under its current annual appropriations. Since no bureau was gifted with the ability to read the future with an absolute certainty, it was only natural that there grew up the custom of buying not less, but more than was required. Moreover, as each twelvemonth for which the appropriation was made drew to a close, it was necessary to purchase for the succeeding year, in order that there might be no interruption or break in the work, since it was clearly beyond the range of possibilities that all the stock bought under one appropriation and the amount consumed by the last day of June could be made to even up, so that work could be begun the next day, July 1, with only the material of the new stock bought on that date under the new appropriation. Thus it happened that appropriations increased in spite of Congress to the amount of the stock brought forward from the year before, and out of this situation developed the tendency to use any balance of appropriation remaining, so as to purchase as much advance stock as possible, in the hope of holding down the next year's appropriations.

Appropriations made by Congress for the work under eight bureaus of the Navy Department cover, or are expected to cover, the expenditures for the Navy. These appropriations expire on June 30 of each year, and if there is any balance in any appropriation it is turned back into the general fund of the Treasury. Four bureaus use by far the larger part of the supplies. These four are Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Ordnance, and Equipment. Through the creation of the Naval Supply Fund it has been possible to draw and pay for stores needed up to June 30 from the appropriation of that year, while those needed and drawn on the first day of the next fiscal year could be paid for from the following year's appropriation. This relieved the bureaus of the responsibility of providing their own stocks in advance, as they could have their stocks supplied for them through the Naval Supply Fund, this being reimbursed and replenished according to the conditions of the market.

When this fund was brought into being stores representing the accumulation of years, and bought under the bureau appropriations, were in the storehouses. These stores were turned into the fund only after preliminaries agreed to by all the bureaus concerned. The yards have been diminishing and consolidating this stock. If any excess was found the surplus was shipped to yards where there was a shortage, so that unnecessary purchases could be prevented until the rearrangement of the stock would put it on a healthier basis. Under this process of rearrangement the aggregate stock of commercial articles at the navy yards has been reduced by between \$5,880,000 and \$6,000,000, even though the size of naval ships has increased and the cost of maintenance has correspondingly grown.

As a result of the recent decision of the Attorney General, to the effect that the fund was illegally established, an order of the Department has been issued by which stock to the value of nine and a half millions has been placed at the disposal of the bureaus, which can

draw from it without paying for the amounts they draw. As most of this stock is in good condition and serviceable, the effect of the change is to increase greatly the current bureau appropriations, since the work yet to be done this year can be accomplished with material that costs nothing, and hence a considerable increase of work can be taken on. Furthermore, whatever of this material is left after June 30 will be available for work under next year's appropriations, and can to that extent supplement the appropriations made by Congress.

In his testimony before the Senate Naval Committee, April 25, Paymaster General E. B. Rogers, U.S.N., said: "I want to emphasize this. We took over old stores, we have cleaned them out, and we have issued them, condemned them, so as to clear out these stores and save the annual appropriation of thousands of dollars for new storehouses for old stock. The consequence is that the stock of the Navy to-day is in the finest condition it ever has been, prime and excellent. Divested of all irrelevancy this is a plain business proposition. Are we to go back to a condition which increased the value of the general stores of the Navy from seven and one-half million dollars to over thirty millions in ten years; or are we going to restore and make legal a system which in two short years reduced that thirty millions by six and one-half millions and promised a further reduction of four or five more millions, and the Navy growing in the meantime? Will you permit—under the third interpretation of an obsolete law—the replacement of a discarded plan, which would donate to bureaus, already amply provided for by your appropriations, \$9,500,000 in good stock and more, or will you, by making finally and securely legal this modern naval supply fund, compel the bureaus to pay for that stock out of the money Congress has given them for the purpose? That is all there is to it, and, while added words may explain, they will not alter these facts, because they are true. I have stated that the old system now restored was cumbersome, embarrassing, extravagant and wasteful, that it made inaccurate all cost accounts, complicated all book-keeping, and that economy under it was impossible. I have endeavored to show from official records that the new system, now destroyed, was flexible, economical, efficient, and that our entire structure of book-keeping and store accounts was built upon it. Destroy it, and they are destroyed, too. \* \* \* This present naval supply fund was fully and exhaustively explained to the House Naval Committee in December, 1907, or January, 1908, and was entirely approved by them, and the chairman and one of the members of the committee asked me if I needed any legislation to put this into absolutely legal effect, and I told them 'no,' thinking that the decision of the Secretary of the Navy was sufficient. Had I not done that, this fund would be legally in existence to-day, and there never would have been this opinion of the Attorney General."

## WASTES OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

Worse than the horror of the average yearly loss of less than fifty by deaths in war, which this country has suffered during the past forty-five years, or since the close of the Civil War, is the preventable loss of over 600,000 lives per annum, which Hon. Robert L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, in a speech on the Department of Public Health bill, described as a daily senseless sacrifice of 1,700 human beings every day of the year. These preventable deaths are caused by polluted water, impure and adulterated food and drugs, epidemics, various preventable diseases—tuberculosis, typhoid and malarial fevers—unclean cities and bad sanitation. There are 3,000,000 people, or twenty-five per cent. more than the total force enrolled on the Northern side during the Civil War, who are seriously sick all the time and suffering a greater risk of life than did the 2,320,272 soldiers of the Civil War. The approximate loss in wages, medical attendance, etc., Mr. Owen estimates at one thousand million dollars. "Do you imagine," he asks, "that these figures are exaggerated or fanciful, Mr. President? They are confirmed to us by the report of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health in its Report on National Vitality." Assuming that the disability for which pensions are paid, Senator Owen says: "Under a wise administration in the past the United States would today be saving an annual charge of over \$100,000,000 on the pension list, and would have saved under this heading over \$2,000,000,000 and much human misery and pain." To a paper read before the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine by Major William O. Owen, surgeon, U.S.A., the Senator ascribes his interest in the subject of preventable disease. At present in Massachusetts life is lengthening at the rate of fourteen years per century; in Europe about seventeen years; in Prussia, the land of medical discovery and its application, twenty-seven years; in India, where medical progress is practically unknown, the life span is short, twenty-three, and remains stationary. It is demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt by the report of the committee of one hundred that the average human life in the United States may be, within a generation, prolonged over fourteen years. In the course of the debate on this subject Senator Gallinger suggested a doubt as to patent schemes for prolonging life, saying:

"My observation has been that almost every man in this country who has been a crank on the matter of correct living has died young. Dio Lewis died young; Graham died young; and I am not sure but that Horace Fletcher, who is chewing his food thirty-six or thirty-eight times before he swallows it, will die young." We

would call the attention of those figuring on better ways of spending money than on battleships to the fact that, assuming the correctness of the figures given in their bulletin, the money wasted annually on preventable disease, according to the figures quoted by Senator Owen, would build four thousand manual training schools, or eighty macadam roads between Chicago and New York; pay forty times over the cost of the proposed six-foot channel in the Mississippi river, or build and equip three thousand two hundred Y.M.C.A. buildings. It would pay the national interest bearing debt in a single year, or would build two Panama Canals each year, or provide for five or six times over "all the gifts to charities, libraries, educational institutions and other public causes in 1909, which reached the vast total of \$185,000,000." Finally, it would save from death annually five times as many men as the United States lost in battle during the whole one hundred years of the nineteenth century.

Those interested in anti-typhoid vaccination feel that the popularization of that method of lessening the number of victims of the disease has received a setback by the disapproval by the Secretary of War of the recommendation of Surgeon General Torney, of the Army, that all recruits entering the Army be inoculated against the fever. They believe that the recruit could be brought under the safeguard of the vaccination without his being much the wiser; or, as one medical man puts it, the recruit has to go through so many things now about which he knows little and cares less that the addition of one thing more—typhoid vaccination—would not distress him at all. It is pointed out that if the recommendation of the Surgeon General were adopted, so as to include those presenting themselves for re-enlistment, at the end of three years practically the whole Army would be typhoid proof. The argument that it is unfair to subject the recruit to a treatment that is not made compulsory with all the enlisted men does not appeal to medical men who are satisfied as to the efficacy of typhoid prophylaxis by vaccination, as they maintain it is a well established fact in medical science that in youth persons are much more susceptible to typhoid than in later years. When one gets along to middle life, around forty or so, he has either had the fever in a mild or a severe form, or has demonstrated that he is immune to it. The age at which most recruits enter the Army is the very age, they say, at which the danger will be the greatest for them from typhoid during their stay in the Army. Therefore, to say they ought not to be vaccinated unless all the older men are, too, is, in the minds of these medical men, to assert that those who need the treatment most should not get it unless those who need it least have it. This is the medical argument, but doctors are not infallible, and possibly the Secretary of War has a layman's conservative doubt as to whether the advantages to be derived from vaccination are so well established as to justify him in making it compulsory. Medical men are by no means agreed as to its value.

The claim that the Volunteer officers of the Civil War have been less generously treated by the Government than the Regulars is founded upon a comparison of their experience with that of the officers of the Regular Army who remained in the Service until they were retired. It would seem to be more proper to compare the treatment of Volunteers with that of officers of the Regular Service who withdrew from military life after the close of the Civil War, as all of the Volunteers did. There were many of these Regulars, and we do not know in what respect they have been more highly favored than the discharged Volunteers. Those who remained in the Army had to accept rank far below that with which they had served in war, some of those who had won the stars serving as file closers. If, by the slow process of Army promotion, they reached a higher rank, upon which to be retired with an advance of one grade for war service, they had lost the opportunity others had of winning distinction in civil life. Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley advanced to the White House; others served as justices of the various Federal and state courts up to the highest, or in executive offices, Federal and state. Ex-soldiers like J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern; Major Higginson, of Lee, Higginson and Company; Grenville M. Dodge, Brayton Ives, Thomas H. Hubbard and J. Edward Simmons are to be found in the ranks of the great capitalists who have no immediate need of making themselves a charge upon the public treasury. The benefits of the Volunteer Retired bill, so far as pay is concerned, should be limited to those who have need of it.

There is a steady movement in China toward constitutional government, says the Victoria Colonist. This is only one of several things that show China to be awakening. The assertion of authority over Tibet is a step that indicates the presence of a new spirit in the Pekin government. The stand taken in regard to Manchurian railways also shows that China expects to be reckoned with hereafter in all matters relating to Eastern Asia. The statement is even made that war with Russia is in contemplation. Chinese policy seems to be one of passivity, however, and China has not the least intention of beginning a fight with anyone. If some other Power thinks it worth while to attack her, she will resist, and the time has gone by when her resistance could be regarded as a negligible quantity. Not only does she possess a vast population, but her natural resources are beyond comprehension.

A vigorous defense of the morals of the enlisted men of the U.S. Army was made by Capt. E. L. Butts, commandant of the cadet corps at the State University of Minnesota, in commenting on the statement of Prof. W. M. West, of the university, that a week's encampment at Fort Snelling would have a contaminating influence on the students. Captain Butts charged ignorance on the part of those who criticize conditions in Army camps, and took exception to an editorial in the Minneapolis Journal which also dealt critically with the plan. Captain Butts said: "The old and tiresome attack on the Regular soldier is, of course, made in absolute ignorance of actual conditions. All persons who know anything of a military post and of the class of men now in the Army will pay no attention to such absurd statements. The enlisted men must be of good character, and about one in six applicants is accepted by the recruiting officer. All undesirable are quickly got rid of by courts-martial. As to this particular encampment, all the Regular soldiers, with the exception of the necessary post guard, will, unfortunately for the cadets, be absent from the post, taking part in the maneuvers at Sparta, Wis. According to the present plan, the corps will encamp about three-quarters of a mile from the target range and about one-half mile south of the post proper. The only demoralizing Regular in the immediate vicinity will be myself. None but the sophomores, juniors and officers from the upper classmen will be present. I think these young men are all of age, and they impress me as being a fine lot of young men, whom even the large city of Minneapolis has not succeeded in contaminating. The endeavor will be to instruct them in target practice, camp sanitation, handling of the ration and field service conditions—none of these things have they ever had at this institution." A correspondent at Fort Snelling who sends this says: "This expresses the opinion of all the officers stationed at this post and at Army headquarters." The Minneapolis Journal editorial said: "The underlying reason for this opposition is the fear that in such a camp there would be danger of contamination for youths. The morale of any Regular Establishment in its rank and file is never such as to justify contact with youth. The conditions under which enlistments are made, the fact that soldiers have no domestic life, and the further fact that they have too much leisure on their hands, all tend to a low standard of morality. Deplorable as this may be, it seems almost inevitable in any standing army." The Journal does not tell us what is to protect the men of our Army at Fort Snelling from contamination by the students, which is quite as likely to be the case as the reverse. It should be remembered that our soldiers are, as a rule, young Americans, and all of them are obliged to submit before they can enlist to a rigid examination and to present evidence of good character, such as is not required of college students. Once in the Service they are under a discipline which makes it impossible for them to indulge in "monkey shines" such as are familiar to college life.

"Does it pay to serve the United States?" is the question "An Ex-official" asks in the Atlantic for May, and answers, to his own satisfaction, in the negative. The employees of the Federal Government exceed in number the physicians, clergymen and lawyers in the United States combined. The government service offers work which is reasonably easy and agreeable, considerate treatment, generous vacations, sick leave allowance and a living salary. The girls in the department stores of the great cities often receive no more pay than do the floor scrubbers in the department buildings at Washington. This is satisfactory to the average woman and the man who is "easy-going, indolent and of moderate ability. If, however, the would-be servant of the United States is alert, energetic, resourceful and ambitious, let him beware of the government service. He possesses qualities which in commercial life lead to success, but in the government service, surprising as it may seem, generally invite failure. The average of ability among the female clerks is perhaps higher than among the male clerks, because the Government offers the best openings for women seeking employment, while on the other hand the brighter and more progressive men are constantly leaving the service. To continue as clerk or minor official generally means permanent employment until driven out by old age. It also means clipping the wings of ambition and independence. On the other hand, if he accepts promotion to real responsibility it means momentary dignity and increased usefulness, but it means also that the ground beneath him is no longer solid, that a position is being occupied which is sufficiently important and remunerative to interest politicians and others. There are certainly few government clerks and minor officials who do not feel as if they were in a net, and from age, habit or temperament find themselves with each passing year growing less and less able to shake loose." Incidentally, the writer speaks of the profound personal influence exerted by President Roosevelt upon the Federal service because of his habit of going over the heads of his Cabinet officers to consult directly with their subordinates. "A new and surprising energy, a genuine awakening of enthusiasm for tasks made dull by long routine, took possession of the Federal service," but such influence is short-lived, and Mr. Taft has returned to the old system.

Speaking of what it calls "The Navy Yard Hullabaloo," the New York Sun says: "It would simplify life for a very large number of our Southern friends if they could be induced to permit the Navy Department to manage naval affairs, and even things up by attending to their own business in the meanwhile. Instead of that we find cities like New Orleans instructing government military experts in matters of defense and offense and in general international strategy, and communities like Charleston bursting into complaint every time Secretary Meyer, acting under professional advice, makes the smallest change in naval adjustment. Instead of regarding navy yards as accessories of convenience for the fleet, subordinate details to be regulated as may be best for the general welfare and glory of the nation, they seem to regard them as mere local properties to be exploited for purely local profit, and they straightway scorn and denounce the lightest intimation from Washington that squints in the direction of their special discontent. Neither of these communities knows anything at all about the Navy or its needs or the great government schemes that are afoot. All they want is a voluminous injection of spenders, population for the street cars, the stores, the places of amusement and common resort. It is well that

any place should be proud of its navy yard and of the good that it can do for the nation under competent and expert management; but with all respect for the editors of Charleston, New Orleans, Pensacola, etc., we venture to say they are neither competent nor expert in these matters, and that they would appear to much better advantage in some other rôle. It seems ridiculous to oppose to the naval policy of the Navy Department a local outcry which seems to have in view nothing more than the stimulation of nickel moving picture shows and the sale of a few extra hams."

The Camp Fire Club of America has made vigorous efforts to prevent the destruction of the seals in Alaskan waters by the introduction of a bill in Congress, which has passed the Senate and is expected to pass the House this month. This bill repeals the existing law which makes it mandatory on the part of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to advertise and execute a new lease for the killing of seals on the Pribilof Islands, immediately upon the expiration of the present lease, and gives that official exclusive control of the fur seals on the Pribilof Islands and of all killing operations on that reservation. It is made discretionary with him to enact a close season for as long a period as he may consider advisable. The bill carries an appropriation of \$150,000 to provide for the subsistence of the 300 natives on the island who have drawn their subsistence from services in connection with the killing of the fur seals and for other necessary expenditures. If a ten-year close season is observed, following the precedent of the Russian government in 1834, under similar circumstances, the fur seal herds will then have such an opportunity to breed that in ten years the commercial killing of young male seals may be resumed at a good profit. Russian vessels have never engaged in pelagic sealing, and Russia has always been ready to join with us in preventing it. It is understood that Japan is willing to do so when Canada consents, and it is believed that Canada will enter into a treaty to prevent pelagic sealing by Canadians.

In accordance with a vote by the last Legislature memorial tablets are to be erected in the Vermont State House, at Montpelier, to those two heroes of Vermont, the late Major Gens. George J. Stannard and William Wells. Contracts for their erection have already been let, that for General Wells being awarded to Miss Mary Stickney, of Rutland, Vt., who is a daughter of the Hon. W. B. C. Stickney, of Bethel. General Wells commanded a brigade in Custer's Division, Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and was the last commander of that Cavalry Corps. He entered the Service as a private, and before his promotion to the rank of brigadier general was colonel of the 1st Vermont Cavalry. General Stannard entered the Service as lieutenant colonel, 2d Vermont, and was promoted colonel of the 9th Vermont. As brigadier general he commanded the 2d Vermont Brigade, which did such effective work on the flank of Pickett's charging column on the afternoon of July 3, 1863. He also led the 1st Division, 18th Corps, in the storming of Fort Harrison, Va., on the north side of the James River, April 29, which he captured, and on April 30 he withstood the charge of the Confederate troops which was made under the eye of General Lee, and lost his arm during that fight. Both of these men were fine soldiers, and it is but fitting that these tablets should be erected to their memory.

We have long recognized our swarthy contemporary, the Civil and Military Gazette, of Lahore, India, as one of our most valued exchanges, and we have not infrequently noted that our columns are closely scanned in its sanctum. Therefore, we are not a little surprised to find that it has not yet heard of the death of James G. Blaine, of whom it says: "He, as foreign secretary, has been interesting himself in Pan-American conferences." Such ignorance of American affairs would greatly shock Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who published his first writings in the Gazette, and who, though an Englishman, keeps in close touch with our doings. We note that the Gazette also warns against the use of the word "mikado" to designate the sovereign of Japan, and says that the word is equivalent to "porte," or government. However, in the Standard Dictionary we find "mikado" defined as a word applied to the sovereign of Japan and never to the government. The authority there given for the definition is the secretary of the Japanese legation, who explained that mikado is not the title of the Emperor of Japan in the sense in which we speak of the Czar of Russia or the Sultan of Turkey. In its strictly literal sense mikado meant the Gate of the Imperial Palace; hence, it came to be used as a figurative term signifying the Emperor himself.

The United Sons of Confederate Veterans are rejoicing in the possession of permanent headquarters in the new million-and-a-half-dollar courthouse in Memphis, Tenn. It is to be the meeting place also of the "Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association," the four chapters "United Daughters of the Confederacy" and the "Junior Memorial Association." All of these societies are to join in plans to fill the Confederate headquarters with valuable historic relics. These are situated on the ground floor of the building, which, including the Confederate hall, is finished in Tennessee marble and mahogany, with furniture to correspond. The rooms of the veterans' associations named will be accessible both day and night, and the ladies will have their places in them. Among the most attractive features of the reunion of Confederate veterans at Memphis, April 25-28, were the social affairs in which the Southern ladies took an active part. There was a "Matron of Honor" and a "Chaperon of Honor," who were married ladies. The numerous "maids of Honor" bore the title of "Miss," and represented various states. Even the "Sponsor to Represent the Children of the Confederacy" was a "Miss."

The London Daily Graphic has been publishing a series of articles by Mr. Gerard Fiennes on "The Sovereignty of the Seas." In his second article Mr. Fiennes deals with the standard of naval strength. He points out that the naval situation has been completely modified in the last twelve years, not only by the rise of the German navy to importance, but also by the proved sea power of Japan, and the fact that the Navy of the United States is an ocean-going force with its established bases at Honolulu and in the Philippines. The alliance

with Japan has enabled England to withdraw her battle squadrons from the Far Eastern waters and add their strength to reinforce her naval strength at home. But that her time of respite is drawing to an end is shown by the fact that the Minotaur has already gone to the China station as flagship; that it is generally accepted that she is to be followed by the Indefatigable, as soon as that ship is ready for sea, and that two Dreadnought cruisers are being built to the order of the Australasian government and will take their place in the eastern fleet when ready. The building of these ships is a portent which must not be overlooked, any more than must the voyage of the American Fleet to the Far East. The present naval policy of Japan does not foreshadow aggressive designs, Mr. Fiennes admits, but he points out that they are collecting material in their yards which would enable them to build battleships with greater rapidity, and they are at the same time training a number of officers out of proportion to the number of ships in their navy. But the point to be borne in mind is that, should the alliance between England and Japan not be renewed in 1915—and, for many reasons, it is improbable that it will—her imperial position will not permit England to neglect the provision of a fleet in the Pacific capable of meeting the navy of Japan.

When in 1566 the Count of Barlaimont characterized the league of Flemish nobles arrayed against his Spanish sovereign as "a band of beggars" the league, until then without a name, enthusiastically adopted the one the haughty servant of Spain had given them, and called themselves the "League des Geux." They made the name a badge of honor for all time. In a similar spirit the French and American soldiers in Rhode Island during the War of the Revolution christened themselves the "sansculottes" at a feast they gave where potatoes and similar homely viands constituted the menu, with the distilled juice of the corn, and any man considered himself disgraced if he appeared with a whole pair of breeches. This name, originating in this country, was transferred to France, where it was applied as a term of reproach by the aristocrats to the revolutionists of 1789. That the revolutionists did not so regard it is indicated by the fact that, in the new calendar they adopted, beginning with Sept. 22, 1792, they applied the term "sansculottides" to the five (or six) supplementary days placed at the end of the last month to complete the year, each of the twelve months having thirty days. These examples from history show how names given in dishonor can be redeemed in honor, a reflection in which those who think they are misnamed may find consolation.

The standing of this year's graduating class at the Military Academy at the last examination was as follows: \*1, Strong; \*2, Pullen; \*3, Connolly; \*4, McCoach; \*5, Solberg; 6, Dunn; 7, Garlington; 8, Fowler; 9, Brown; 10, Sherman; 11, Lampert; 12, Taulbee; 13, Lewis; 14, Calvo; 15, Shurtleff; 16, Miles; 17, O'Leary; 18, Odell; 19, Beard; 20, Drake; 21, Pillars; 22, Curtis; 23, Wallace; 24, Chamberlin; 25, Dawley; 26, Selleck; 27, Muir; 28, Waterman; 29, Hobbs; 30, Richards; 31, Cocroft; 32, Chapman; 33, Welty; 34, Harmon; 35, Ray; 36, Holmer; 37, Gray; 38, Torrey; 39, Jones; 40, Millikin; 41, Dunn; 42, Heard; 43, Carberry; 44, Robb; 45, Wildrick; 46, Seydel; 47, Kallach; 48, Barr; 49, Marshburn; 50, Griswold; 51, Frank; 52, Hines; 53, Moore; 54, Aleshire; 55, Carriers; 56, Burr; 57, Bridges; 58, Leonard; 59, Scowden; 60, Byars; 61, Haverkamp; 62, Richart; 63, Beller; 64, Wilson; 65, Polk; 66, Dunlop; 67, Davies; 68, Vautsmeier; 69, Beach; 70, Reinhardt; 71, Barnett; 72, Walker; 73, Williams; 74, Chipman; 75, Edwards; 76, Uhl; 77, Smith; 78, Landis; 79, Thornell; Fletcher and Pendleton, from class of 1909.

Capt. C. H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., who is at present in Panama, and who last year was in command of the marine camp at Wakefield, Mass., has been appointed executive officer for the coming interstate competition of the Bay State Rifle Association at Wakefield, but it is rather doubtful if he will be able to officiate, as he may not return in season. The U.S. Navy team will do its training at the Wakefield range this year for the national matches and will arrive on June 1. The Naval Academy team will also train for the competition, and is expected to arrive June 15. Lieut. Theodore L. Johnson will be in command of the former team and Lieutenant Williams the latter. The U.S. marines now stationed in New England will establish a camp on the range May 15, to which the officers and men will be sent each week for rifle practice.

The New York Evening Post calls attention to the fact that the Third French Republic is to-day among the most stable of the world's governments. When Germany stands torn by popular discontent with autocratic government, when Great Britain shivers on the edge of new trade policies, new governmental policies and new party tactics, there is little ground for worrying over the immediate future of a nation that has kept the same party in power for a full decade, and seems bent on doing it indefinitely; that has passed through a tremendous conflict between Church and State and a very serious crisis in foreign affairs without losing its self-control, and which stands to-day obviously contented with the policy of honorable peace abroad and social progress at home that its rulers have given it.

The statement of President Bowles, of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, that we can build battleships for less than England, has raised an inquiry in the British Parliament. The First Lord of the Admiralty replied that he was unable to say why the cost was lower in the protected country than in free trade England, as he had no detailed information as to the exact proportions of the vessels and equipments included in the computation, nor any as to the standard of quality. Asked whether the standard of efficiency in the equipment of the U.S. Navy was less than in the British navy, he replied that he had no knowledge and could make no comparison.

Mexico will observe the centennial anniversary of her declaration of independence on Sept. 16, 1910, and a joint resolution introduced in the House April 29 authorizes the appointment of a commission of seven to represent the United States of America at the ceremonies.

The number of horses in the United States Jan. 1, 1900, was nearly fourteen millions.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week ending March 29—Means for expelling the gas engine exhaust of submarine boats, Ludwig Noé; repeating firearms, Edward E. Redfield; gun, Thomas G. Mills; training mechanism for guns, projectors and the like, John L. Hall; life-saving device for submarine boats, Ernest Labowsky; submarine mine, Axel E. T. Bergstrom. Week ending April 5—Belt for military or sporting use, Henry H. Savage; binocular periscope, Charles H. Bedell; method of maintaining equality of weight in submarine boats while in operation, Paul Winand; cartridge, Gottlob E. Loebbe; firearm, Henry M. Kolb; sight for firearms, Edward R. Tufts; cartridge stop for magazine firearms, John D. Pedersen; firing pin for hammers for firearms, Henry M. Kolb; gun muffler, George F. Childress; gun bore sighting telescope, Albert König; exploder for automobile torpedoes, Frank M. Leavitt. Week ending April 12—Device for conning submarine boats, Lawrence Y. Spear; firearms, Morris F. Smith, Abner H. Stockwell, Charles A. Young and Joseph C. White; automatic repeating firearm, Ole H. J. Krag; breech closing mechanism for automatic firearms, Charles L. Ross; automatic guns, Grant Hammond; gun lock, Marion Taylor; recoil loading gun, Carl A. T. Sjogren; recording target, James W. Rice; wireless telegraphy, Guglielmo Marconi; turbine drive of gyroscopic gears of torpedoes, Albert E. Jones; speed indicator, Lieut. Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser, U.S.N.; oiling system for engines, Mach. George W. Fairfield, U.S.N. Week ending April 19—Cartridge, Carl O. Person; firearm, Charles A. Young; gun, George B. Reid; gun attachment, George P. Riggs; retarding apparatus for guns having differential recoil, Konrad Haussner; single trigger mechanism for double barrel guns, Frank C. Lefter; Trigger guard, Henry P. Westcott and John M. Hirt; device for raising submarine vessels, Maxime A. Laubeuf. Week ending April 26: Cartridge shell, Harry E. Sherman and Louie A. Sherman; Automatic firearms, Louis Schmeisser; warship, Nabor Soliani.

Speaking of the advantages of San Diego, Cal., Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., said recently: "The men of the Navy are thoroughly in love with San Diego, and this should be an ideal spot to establish the base for the torpedo boats. The citizens of the city have always extended a cordial welcome to the men on the ships—enlisted men have been received into their families and homes while wearing the uniform. Many enjoyable entertainments have been given in their honor, and the men of the Navy speak in the most glowing terms of San Diego's hospitality. When I was in command of some of the smaller cruisers and gunboats which used to visit San Diego often there was general rejoicing on board when the word was passed that the ships would stop at San Diego. The sailors knew that a cordial welcome awaited them and that they were assured of an enjoyable time while in port."

Much favorable comment is heard in Army circles regarding the new text-book, called "The Service of Coast Artillery," by Capt. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., and Major Franklin W. Ward, N.G.N.Y. Among the congratulatory letters received by the authors is one from a high official of the War Department, who says: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the value and excellence of your book. I am very much pleased indeed with the able manner in which the subject has been handled, and am satisfied that it would be a valuable treatise to place in the hands of every Coast Artillery officer, both of the Regular Service and of the Organized Militia. Congratulations upon the very able manner in which you have treated this complex and difficult feature of the military science."

Apparently by the time the various adventurous Americans have finished with Africa all the wild animals in that country will be killed, photographed or lassoed. Ex-President Roosevelt has been hunting them with a gun, A. Radclyffe Dugmore with a camera, and now "Buffalo" Jones, a famous cowboy, is after them with a lariat. So far news has reached us that he has already roped and tied rhinos, giraffes, leopards, cheetahs and a variety of other four-footed barbarians. A cablegram from him intimates that a huge rhino bull gave considerable trouble. He charged all of the party and attempted to raise the photographer and his tripod toward the celestial kingdom.

James S. Bareaus, of New York, publishes a pamphlet in which he foretells the establishment of the federation of the nations of the earth, which will choose, spontaneously and unanimously, as its first president Theodore Roosevelt, "the intellectual giant, and the consummate specimen of physical prowess—the polished and refined, yet the roughrider and the 'rough and ready'—the devoted head of a family, yet not swerved from duty by sentimentalism—the thinker, the doer, the warrior, the farmer, the mighty hunter—good enough to be a preacher, and at home in a mining camp and with the cowboys."

King Edward handed Lord Kitchener the baton of Field Marshal at an audience at Buckingham Palace on April 28. The government seems to have decided definitely that Lord Kitchener shall take up the Mediterranean appointment in spite of the popular clamor in favor of placing him at the head of the home forces. It is proposed that Kitchener shall soon begin his duties as Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, with headquarters at Malta.

At a field meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., recently, the machine-gun platoon ran 100 yards, halted and went into action, firing one shot, and returned to the starting point in 38.45 seconds. A correspondent asks if there is any better record for a run of this kind, and what was the time made. The gun platoon was from the 1st Infantry, commanded by 2d Lieut. A. J. Davis, 1st Inf. Time taken by official timekeepers at the field meet.

There will be no lack of sporting events at West Point on the afternoon of May 30 next, for in addition to the baseball game between a team from the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., for the handsome "Appleton Shield," there will be a game of lawn tennis between officers of the Army and the 7th Regiment Tennis Club.

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTING.

There is a tradition which is rapidly crystallizing into real history in the office of the Commissary General in Washington that once after President Taft, then Secretary of War, had been shown through the various rooms by Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, had seen the many pay purchase slips, the ration returns and that wonderful Swiss adding machine by which one clerk can figure out in a minute just what the cost per ration is, no matter how intricate the report may be, the Secretary of War stopped and said: "General Sharpe, I believe you can tell everything about everything in the ration line except the strength of each man's appetite." That adding machine is the mechanical wonder of the big department building. It does everything but talk, and it gave rise to one of the best witticisms heard for some time in the big building. Not long ago an officer, who has written much and thought more on the vexing question of elimination, was viewing the accounting system of the Subsistence Department, under the guidance of General Sharpe. He watched in silence the machine add, multiply, subtract and divide with the accuracy and speed of a lightning calculator. Then he turned to General Sharpe and said: "Look here, General, if you'll just get a machine now that will work out the problem of elimination," but the end of the sentence was lost in the general laugh. Kermit Roosevelt also contributed a bright remark about the same machine which greatly pleased the Commissary General, whose sense of humor is as keen as his knowledge of accounts. Kermit stood near the machine one day and said to Clerk Molloy: "Make it divide six by three with a quotient of four." The operator tried it, but a bell rang to note the error. Kermit rubbed his hair for a moment and then said: "I'd like to have a machine like that and go to school again."

Nobody would find more pleasure in hearing General Sharpe explain the new method of accounting than Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly, of the Standard Dictionary staff, who is said to carry more words in his head than any other living man. General Sharpe in his explanation frequently uses the word "chit." If the listener is not *au courant* with the commercial terms of the Far East he will not be aware probably that this new word means a pay slip, such as members of clubs sign for what they eat or drink. Mr. Vizetelly would be delighted with the fluency with which General Sharpe talks of "blue chits" and of "red chits." These chits have much to do with the new system of accounting for rations. When a purchase is made a blue chit remains with the purchaser, a red chit is signed and returned and the "onion" copy is retained by the drawer of the order. If there is any discrepancy these chits, or sales slips, are compared and the error is discovered. The new plan puts each organization or detachment commander in the position of a purchaser, and at the end of the month the credit to his account equals the value of the rations due the organization or detachment for that month. The confusion which used to result owing to the shifting made possible by "abstract of issue" is now done away with. No cash will be paid to an organization or detachment commander until the end of the month, when the amount coming to him or the commissary will be paid and the accounts certified. The new system will greatly lessen the clerical work at both ends of the line.

No phase of the change indicated above is more pleasing to General Sharpe than the provision touching the blanks to be used in war. The Commissary General has long felt that too much strictness in time of war relative to the accounting for rations might defeat a whole plan of operations, and he welcomes the greater simplicity of the new method in this respect. He illustrates it thus: Imagine a force moving against an enemy near Washington by way of Fort Myer. They need ten thousand rations from the advance depot, which sends them the rations. Before the rations reach the force there has come a change in the plan of operations, and it is decided to move against the enemy by way of Alexandria, and another call comes in for ten thousand rations. The advance depot should answer the last call with new rations without any thought of the first ten thousand sent out. To wait to recall the first ten thousand and move them to Alexandria might imperil or actually defeat the whole movement. The commanding officer might feel like leaving a detachment of a score of men or more to guard those rations, but those would be better employed on the firing line, and not watching the rations. If the rations cannot be got back without being captured by the enemy then they should be destroyed. It was in explaining this system and its improvement over the old forms, which were so complicated that officers simply could not follow them in the hurly burly of war, that General Sharpe gave expression to a sentiment which in time may rise into the dignity of a proverb in the Subsistence Department. Somebody asked General Sharpe whether the simplicity of the new system might not induce theft. "My dear sir," said the Commissary General, "in an actual campaign men beyond the advance depot are too busy to steal."

#### INSTRUCTING MILITIA MEDICAL OFFICERS.

That another medical officer, in addition to Capt. Henry D. Thomason, Med. Corps, who has been detailed to the Division of Militia Affairs in Washington, will be necessary to carry on the plan of instruction of National Guard medical officers which he is expected to begin is the opinion of Surgeon General George H. Torney, U.S.A. His belief is that as soon as it is known that a medical officer of the Army has been assigned to the Division greater demands will be made upon it by Militia officers than can be met by one officer of the Medical Corps. The Surgeon General sees a great future for the plan of instruction which is contemplated in the assignment of Captain Thomason to duty in Washington, and in this sanguine outlook he is joined by Colonel Weaver, head of the Division of Militia Affairs. It is safe to say that no addition to the facilities of the Division for a long time has been received with more satisfaction by Colonel Weaver than the assignment of Captain Thomason.

It is hoped that under his administration there will be developed a system of medical instruction and procedure in every state that will represent a definite policy and follow a general system laid down and worked out in Washington. The need of such a detail and the inauguration of such a system has been long apparent to the Surgeon General. He says that the necessity for some special provision to meet the demands of Militia medical officers for information and instruction in matters pertaining to their duties is apparent. The day has passed, he maintains, when the proper instruction of National

Guard medical officers can be accomplished according to the methods in vogue since the Militia Division was established; namely, turning over to the office of the Surgeon General whatever inquiries are received from Militia medical officers. In his opinion it is of vital importance to the Medical Department and to the Army that the Militia medical officers should follow a line of study and training similar to that pursued in the Regular Service. The two medical services would have to be merged in case of war, and no proper co-ordination can be expected unless ample preparation therefor is made in time of peace. The Militia medical officers are beginning to realize that something more than a knowledge of medicine and surgery is necessary, and that a civilian physician cannot be at once transformed into an efficient medical officer by means of a commission.

The development of the science of military sanitation affords another reason for the special training of civilian medical officers through the Militia. The thoroughness of modern sanitary methods for the preservation of the health of troops in the field requires a large number of medical officers who must be trained military sanitarians. It is well known that civilian practitioners are inexperienced in this branch of sanitary science, nor have the medical officers of the National Guard much opportunity to become trained in it. It is therefore essential that the War Department institute some effective system of instruction in military sanitation and military medical administration for these officers.

General Torney says that "experience with National Guard officers indicates that they are most enthusiastic in their efforts to fit themselves for the duties. This was very clearly demonstrated in the medical camps organized last summer and in the general demand for information concerning the medical service. It was a common remark of the student officers at the camps that they were learning more daily than they did in years of service in the Guard."

It is plain that much time and very earnest work will be necessary to arrange courses of instruction adapted to the needs of the Militia. Such a plan would constitute a radical departure in the Service, and the course would have to be worked up from the very foundation, as no systematic efforts have heretofore been made along those lines. To obtain uniformity a correspondence school would have to be established under the auspices of the Division of Militia Affairs, and detailed courses of instruction in the subjects that pertain to the duties of medical officers must be formulated. Problems in camp sanitation, organization, care of wounded, transportation and supplies would have to be prepared and the solutions criticized. The entire scheme must be developed *ab initio*, and, judging from the time it has taken in other branches of the Service to arrange practical courses of instruction, months or years perhaps, General Torney believes, would be required to work it up properly.

Captain Thomason is an ideal selection for the position, according to those who have been following his work, and has the benefit of serving under that experienced and eminently practical military sanitarian, Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., whose success is written so large in the yellow fever history of Cuba. Captain Thomason was with Colonel Kean in Cuba in 1907-8, during the troublesome outbreak of yellow fever at Santiago, when it was feared that the scourge would belie the claims of the American Army sanitarians that they had conquered the Terror of the Tropics. We have already told of the campaign planned and carried out by Colonel Kean, of the strictness of the quarantine and isolation, of the military precision with which the situation was handled, and of the success which crowned his efforts. It is said by medical experts that there probably has never been a more systematic and better worked out plan of campaign against an epidemic than that which Colonel Kean developed in the fever fight at Santiago.

Having had such experience, it is likely that Captain Thomason will measure up to all the demands that will be made upon him in his new position, as he is known as a progressive and studious officer. He came into the Regular Army as assistant surgeon in July, 1903, and reached his present grade in March, 1905. He went into the Spanish War as major and surgeon of the Thirty-third Michigan Infantry, and before the close of the war became a brigade surgeon.

#### OUR DEFENSELESS PACIFIC COAST.

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, who is now a resident of Portland, Ore., publishes in the Pacific Monthly a valuable article on compulsory military training and service. There is an uneasy feeling on the Pacific coast on account of its inadequate means of defense, and General Anderson has been active in arousing the people of that section to their danger. Nearly two years ago he published an article entitled "Our Battle of Dorking." It explained our military necessities. Since then the publication of "Benzai" and the "Valor of Ignorance" has awakened a keen interest among Pacific property holders, who have much to lose from a possible, if not a probable, war with Japan. This has led General Anderson to make several speeches in Washington and Oregon, which seem to have awakened at least a temporary interest. There is an agreement between the Chambers of Commerce in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle to combine in the adequacy of all measures for the betterment of the Pacific coast. This led the Chamber of Commerce of Portland to ask the General to present a statement of our military requirements on the Pacific coast.

This he has done in a letter dated April 25, 1910, addressed to Mr. William MacMaster, president of Portland Chamber of Commerce. In this General Anderson says: "Japan has fourteen first class battleships, besides a number of reconstructed Russian battleships. There are ninety-eight Japanese transports, of a capacity to transport 120,000 soldiers across the Pacific in three weeks."

"Our military land forces on this coast I estimate from the last Army List to be 10,000 Regulars, exclusive of the Staff Corps. Of these approximately 4,600 are in the Department of the Columbia, including those in Alaska. Of 4,000 Organized Militia, there are 1,500 in Oregon and Washington and 2,500 in California. This makes an apparent force of 14,000 soldiers. From this must be deducted 5,000 men segregated for the coast defense batteries and forts. This leaves a field force of 9,000 men to defend 1,500 miles of sea coast, and which, on account of geographical conditions, must be divided into three detachments."

"I am not assuming the probability of a war in which the states of the Pacific coast will have to bear the brunt of the first attack. Yet there is a possibility involving

consequences so serious that we should be prepared to meet it. What are the conditions? The estimated white population of the Pacific states is, I believe, something under 3,000,000. On the other side of the Pacific there is a country with a population of 55,000,000, with over a million of trained veteran soldiers, and of these probably 70,000 are domiciled in our midst, with 60,000 more in Hawaii. This nation has an offensive and defensive alliance with another country, whose resources are well known to your honorable body.

"The undeveloped military power of the United States is almost incalculable. Its present military resources are lamentably inefficient. Exclusive of this staff or administration corps, its effective Regular Army is about 70,000 men. Of these 12,000 are in our dependencies. Deducting these and those detailed for coast defense, there would remain to come to our defense, in addition to those already here, not much over 40,000 men. Of our 115,000 Organized Militia, we could probably count on a reinforcement of 75,000 coming to us in one month at the best. I understand it takes eight days to transport an Infantry regiment with field equipment across the continent; that it would take fourteen days to bring over a battery of Field Artillery or squadrons of Cavalry.

"But I am told by local military authorities that what is most urgently needed is supplies or military equipment, arms, ammunition and clothing shipped to points on the Pacific coast for the use of the people of this coast in their own defense. At present there is only a scant supply for the Regulars and the National Guard. Referring to naval defense, I venture the suggestion that if it is the adopted policy of the Government to keep all of our battleships on the Atlantic seaboard, then at least the bulk of the Army should be kept here."

#### STAFF OFFICERS AND RUNNING MATES.

The Secretary of the Navy appealed March 17, 1910, from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing in settlement No. 2050, dated Feb. 24, 1910, the claim of W. B. Izard, paymaster, U.S.N., for difference in pay and allowances of a lieutenant commander and those of a lieutenant from July 1 to July 10, 1908, and charging him the differences in pay and allowances between the same ranks, which he had received, from July 11, 1908, to June 15, 1909, both dates inclusive, amounting to \$848.32. Reviewing the law in the case the Assistant Comptroller quotes from the Acts of March 3, 1899, May 13, 1908, and Rev. Stat., 1376, 1378, 1380 and 1467, 1475, 1483, 1485 and 1486. Continuing he says: "As under these laws pay is based upon rank, the controlling question in this case is as to what date the appellant became legally entitled to the rank of lieutenant commander, whether it was on either July 1, 11 or 19, 1908 (which dates were before he received any appointment or notification), or June 16, 1909, the date of the confirmation by the Senate. It was said by the Court of Claims in the case of Howell vs. United States (25 Ct. Cls., 288): 'An officer takes rank in his grade from the time when the law entitles him to do so, and not necessarily from the time he is actually commissioned when the dates are different.'

"Section 1475 of the Revised Statutes does not fix the number of paymasters in either of the ranks which that statute provides for paymaster, and there is no law that does. In the absence of such specific provisions I am of opinion that the distribution of paymasters between the two ranks is, primarily, within the discretion of the Executive. This is in accord with the views of the Attorney General expressed in his opinion of Feb. 19, 1908 (26 Op., Att. Gen., 511). The Executive is, however, limited and controlled (1) by the rule of seniority established by Section 1480, Rev. Stat., and (2) by the action of the Senate as provided by the second clause of Section 1506, Rev. Stat., which was added to that section by the Act of June 17, 1878 (20 Stat., 144), as follows: 'And the rank of officers shall not be changed except in accordance with the provisions of existing law, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.' The Executive may then transfer a paymaster to the higher rank, but such action is subject to the consent of the Senate.

"Sections 1485 and 1486 provide for establishing the precedence of officers of the staff corps between officers of the same corps, officers of the different staff corps, and officers of the same rank in the line of the Navy. The precedence is based upon the rank of the officer and length of service, with the credit of six years authorized by Section 1486.

"It has been the practice of the Department of many years' standing to use these statutes to fix the date on which staff officers shall attain a higher rank. The staff officer takes precedence next below a certain line officer of the same credited service. This line officer is known in the Service as the staff officer's 'running mate,' and by the practice referred to when the 'running mate' is regularly promoted or fails in examination the staff officer is advanced to the higher rank. In a letter to the Auditor of Jan. 24, 1910, the Bureau of Navigation stated: '... It has been the custom to determine the date upon which an assistant paymaster shall be given the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) by advancing him to that rank when the line officer next senior to him in the order of precedence, which is published annually in the naval register, is promoted to that grade. This method in advancing a staff officer from one rank to another, where the rank of his grade is not definitely fixed by statute, has been followed in the case of all staff officers. The Bureau does not believe that there is any statute and is not aware of any regulation which requires that this be done.'

"The Executive having the discretion as to the change of ranks in the grade of paymaster, he may, of course, act directly in each case and appoint or notify the officer that he is appointed or advanced on the date of the notification or on a date subsequent thereto. He may also make regulations providing for the ascertainment of the date upon which the staff officer is entitled to advancement. He has not made such regulations, but by a practice, which is said to have existed for sixty years, has established a rule (above explained) by which to determine the date upon which the officer shall be advanced. I am of opinion that such long continued practice may be held to have established a rule and to be equivalent to a regulation.

"In 20 Op., Att. Gen., 358, the Solicitor General, in construing the Statutes relative to Chief Engineers, their grades and promotions, said: 'It is not so important that the construction of a statute as doubtful as this be exactly what Congress intended, as that a construction, acted on for twenty years, should be upheld.'

"I am of opinion, therefore, that when the date for

the appellant's advancement to the rank of lieutenant commander was determined by the aforesaid rule, and his advancement to that rank on the date ascertained was consented to by the Senate, he became then entitled to the pay and emoluments from the date he so took rank.

"Owing to the operation of the laws relating to the promotions, and examinations therefor, it is in some cases, as shown in this, difficult to determine until after the lapse of some time the exact date for the advancement. Owing to these conditions mistakes were made in the date upon which the appellant was entitled to advancement, but it was finally determined that by the established rule he was entitled to the higher rank from July 19, 1908, and his advancement as of that date was consented to by the Senate. I am of opinion, therefore, that he became entitled to the pay and allowances of a lieutenant commander on July 19, 1908. See United States vs. Vinton (2 Sumner, 299); United States vs. Buchard (125 U.S., 176), and also 25 Op., Att. Gen., 299. It is understood that the long continued practice of advancing staff officers applies only to advancement in rank.

"To sustain his action in this case the Auditor refers to the following decisions of this office: The case of Naval Constructor Rock, Sept. 19, 1899 (10 Ms. Comp. Dec., 786); Naval Constructor DuRose, July 30, 1908 (46 Ms. Comp. Dec., 620); Naval Constructor Wright, July 31, 1908 (15 Comp. Dec., 63), and Passed Assistant Paymaster Williams, Oct. 28, 1909 (16 Comp. Dec., 268). These cases differ from the one under consideration in one important respect from the fact that in all of them the appointments were to new officers, and not advancements from one rank to another in the same grade and office. They did not bring themselves within the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1874 (18 Stat., 191), which provides: 'That on and after the passage of this act, any officer of the Navy who may be promoted in course to fill a vacancy in the next higher grade shall be entitled to the pay of the grade to which promoted from the date he takes rank therein, if it be subsequent to the vacancy he is appointed to fill.'

"The Auditor's action is disaffirmed, and the appellant will now be disallowed the difference between the pay and allowances of a lieutenant commander, which he received, and those of a lieutenant from July 11, 1908, to July 18, 1908. A difference is therefore found from the Auditor's settlement in favor of the appellant of \$826.05."

#### SAMPSON-SCHLEY CONTROVERSY REVIVED.

The naval campaign of 1898 in pursuit and destruction of the Spanish fleet commanded by Rear Admiral Pascual Cervera is reviewed by James Parker, formerly lieutenant commander, U.S.N., in a volume published by the Neale Publishing Company, New York, with the author's portrait as a frontispiece and his biography as a preface. There are also portraits of Admirals Sampson, Schley and Cervera and five diagrams. Whatever may be thought of the author of this work as a judicious and impartial historian of the controversy he reviews, he has undoubtedly shown great capacity for giving additional spice to it. Speaking of the Naval War Board, he says:

"A great air of mystery as to the proceedings of the board at once pervaded the Department. Its sessions were held in the topmost attic, so that 'far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife' its meditations could not easily be disturbed. No one could get near it without special permission from the Bureau of Navigation. The elevator men, who seemed to be very dubious as to the exact location of the board, scanned with suspicious eye everyone who mentioned it and asked to be let out at its floor, and a double line of messengers or guardians carefully scrutinized any individual, as well as his credentials, who desired admission \* \* \* one of the guardians then disappeared into the room, and, if so directed, ushered the visitor into 'the presence.' A friend who once got into the board room said that he found Admiral Sicard writing a private letter, Barker with his feet on the table reading a newspaper, while Mahan's polished crown looked as if it was struggling to keep him from giving forth a new book on the 'Influence of Sea Power,' which the strategy about to be developed by the board was soon to exert through the Navy of the United States. Cold indifference pervaded the room; but it was all assumed, for henceforth naval strategy ruled the hour."

This suggests the suspicion that Captain Parker does not altogether approve of the strategy board, and his bump of reverence is not of that abnormal development which would prevent a free expression of his opinion. The volume is substantially a statement not only of what was said before the court of inquiry on behalf of Admiral Schley, but what Captain Parker, who was one of his counsel, would have said had he not been restrained by the rules of evidence and other considerations. He charges ex-Secretary Long with suppressing a despatch favorable to Schley, with publishing a false chart, knowing it to be false, and with "unseemly, not to say scandalous, conduct." The court is charged with mistating the order under which Schley sailed, Judge Advocate Lemly with suppressing evidence favorable to Schley, and Admiral McCalla with being suspicious of his own officers. Admiral Sampson is treated with consideration by Captain Parker, who directs his criticism upon Admiral French E. Chadwick, whom he regards as Sampson's "wicked partner" and one of a clique of officers using Sampson, when his brain was clouded, to discredit Schley.

Referring to the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor, Captain Parker says: "The writer may be pardoned the expression of his opinion that it was very fortunate for the country that Captain Miller was not allowed to take the ship in. Miller was a good sailor, while Hobson, brave and able as he otherwise undoubtedly was, was not a sailor, and was therefore lacking in that readiness of resource in emergencies that comes only from long experience in handling vessels as a sailor. So long as everything went according to the prearranged plan, all was well: but when the plan was broken there was none of the ability that was needed to adapt itself to the unexpected situation. But one cannot help the feeling that it was a new procedure on the part of an admiral in the Navy of the United States to put any obstruction whatever between his ships and the ships of an enemy. The attempt to obstruct the channel, fortunately, proved utterly futile. Its best success was its complete failure."

Of Cervera he says: "To my mind the going out from Santiago Harbor under the circumstances Cervera did, and as confirmed by the commanders of the ships of the fleet, constitutes the greatest act of valor imaginable,

for it meant to go out to certain death, not only with fearlessness, but with a clear head; for a man must be completely master of himself in order to command a ship without becoming excited or losing his head."

Referring to Admiral Evans, Captain Parker says: "Where he got his sobriquet of 'Fighting Bob' neither he (as he says) nor anyone knows. He was an acting ensign in the Fort Fisher assault; but although he was painfully wounded in the legs, none of the official reports mentioned him for bravery, and, in fact, he was not conspicuous. After the battle of Fort Fisher Evans had no opportunity for fighting (except with his tongue) until the Spanish War occurred." Precisely what such sharp personal criticisms have to do with the subject under discussion is not made apparent, and it is fortunate for Admiral Schley that the author of this book is able to say, as he does: "This book has been written without any consultation with Rear Admiral Schley, who has never seen a line of it, and does not know that it has been written; and it is proper to say that Schley's book, 'Forty-five Years Under the Flag,' was also written by him without consultation with the writer of this book, who never saw a line of it until after this book was entirely written."

In his conclusion Captain Parker says: "In the foregoing pages I have endeavored to bear in mind the maxim, 'Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.' How far he has succeeded in this praiseworthy endeavor is a matter of opinion, as to which the readers of this book may possibly differ with its author. Of the personal attacks upon Schley, he says: "They began by the publication of a letter in Harper's Weekly, about ten days after the great victory had been won. This letter was without signature—anonymous—but the Weekly vouched for the high character of the writer. ('High character' of a man who sneaks behind an alias! Ugh!) That writer, like all others who have made insinuations against the Admiral, has remained in the darkness, has never stepped into the light, and probably never will."

#### A CONFEDERATE MENU.

Some Southern paper, referred to as "Exchange" in the paper where we find it, has set the following afloat:

A subscriber has sent in this menu of Confederate days, the original of which was printed on wall paper just prior to the end of the siege of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and was picked up by Col. R. J. Redding during a sojourn in that city. It is interesting to note the straits to which the army commissariat was reduced as well as the humor which never failed under the most adverse conditions.

##### HOTEL DE VICKSBURG, BILL OF FARE FOR JULY, 1863.

Soup: Mule tail.  
Roast: Mule sirloin; mule rump, stuffed with rice; saddle of mule à la armée.  
Vegetables: Boiled rice; rice hard boiled; rice any way.

Entrées: Mule head, stuff à la Reb; mule hoof, jerked à la Yankee; mule ears, fricassee à la getch; mule side, stewed, new style, hide on; mule liver, hashed à la explosion.

Side dishes: Mule salad; mule hoof, soured; mule brains à la omelette; mule kidneys, braised on ramrod; mule tripe on half (Parrott) shell; mule tongue, cold à la Bray.

Jellies: Mule foot, three to yard; mule bone à la trench.

Dessert: White oak acorns; beechnuts; blackberry leaf tea; genuine Confederate coffee.

Liquors: Mississippi water, vintage 1492, very superior, \$3; limestone water, late importation, very fine, \$3.75; spring water, Vicksburg bottled, \$4.

Meals at few hours. Gentleman to wait upon themselves. Any inattention in service should be promptly reported at the office.

##### JEFF DAVIS & Co., Proprietors.

Card.—The proprietors of the justly celebrated Hotel de Vicksburg, having enlarged and refitted the same, are now prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. Parties arriving by the river or by Grant's inland route will find Grape, Cannister & Co.'s carriages at the landing or any depot on the line of intrenchments. Buck, Ball & Co. take charge of all baggage. No effort will be spared to make the visit of all as interesting as possible.

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL PARADE, WASHINGTON.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., General Staff Corps, who will command the parade in Washington, D.C., May 11, on the occasion of the unveiling of statues of Brig. Gens. Casimer Pulaski and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, U.S.A., announces his staff and aids and the organization of the parade as follows:

Staff—Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G. Dept., U.S.A.; Adjutant General, Capt. Fred W. Sladen, secretary, General Staff Corps, U.S.A.

Aids—Capt. W. S. Graves, General Staff Corps, U.S.A., Capt. C. D. Rhodes, General Staff Corps, U.S.A., Capt. J. P. Tracy, General Staff Corps, U.S.A., Capt. Louis M. Little, U.S.M.C., Capt. Harry E. Burton, Q.M., 2d Regiment, N.G.D.C.

##### The organization will be as follows:

First Division—Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., U.S.A., commanding; Band, U.S. Engineers; 1st Battalion, U.S. Engineers; Battalion (17th, 44th, 47th, 104th, 119th and 143d Companies), U.S. Coast Artillery Corps; Company C, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.; five companies, U.S. Marines; three companies seamen, U.S. Navy; headquarters 2d Battalion, Batteries E and F, 3d U.S. Field Artillery; band, headquarters and three troops, 1st Squadron, 15th U.S. Cavalry.

Second Division—Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, N.G. D.C., commanding. The following troops from the National Guard, District of Columbia, will compose this division: Band, 1st Infantry, Signal Corps Company, 1st Infantry, 2d Infantry, 1st Separate Battalion, Infantry, Naval Battalion, 1st Battery, Field Artillery, and Ambulance Company.

Third Division—Col. Burton R. Ross commanding; 4th Band, U.S. Coast Artillery Corps; High School Cadets, District of Columbia.

Fourth Division—Dr. W. A. Kuflewski marshal; Polish patriotic societies.

The parade will start at 2:50 p.m. and will march west on Pennsylvania avenue to Thirteenth street, where the column will be halted. The column will resume the march westward on Pennsylvania avenue, passing the

Pulaski statue, to Madison place (west of the Treasury Department), thence northward to Pennsylvania avenue, thence westward to Jackson place, thence northward to H street, thence eastward, passing the Kosciusko statue, to Vermont avenue, thence northward to K street, where the parade will disband.

The President of the United States will review the parade at the Pulaski statue. The commanding general will review the parade at the Kosciusko statue. Battery D, 3d Field Artillery, will fire a brigadier general's salute, eleven guns, at the moment of the unveiling of the Pulaski statue, and a similar salute at the moment of the unveiling of the Kosciusko statue.

Troop A, 15th Cavalry, is designated as escort to the President of the United States.

#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND PATENTS.

The House on April 30 killed H.R. 18628 by striking out the enacting clause. This bill sought to appropriate \$20,000 as payment in full for patents of John W. Stockett, covering features of firing and breech mechanisms for breech loading ordnance now in use by the United States Government. Mr. Goldfogle, who made the motion to strike out the enacting clause, said: "There is not a particle of evidence to show the value of the patent nor the workable value of it. Just how long the Government used the invention, to what extent the Government used it, does not appear in the record. It is a fact that the Acting Secretary of War, in a qualified way, recommended the passage of the bill, but you will find no facts in that recommendation that will justify this body in making that large appropriation. The claimant was for some twenty-five years in the War Department as an employee. During that time he secured this patent, and it is probably true that the Government used the invention. But it would be folly to vote away \$20,000 of the people's money upon the mere say-so of the claimant or upon ex parte valuation of the claimant himself."

Mr. Mann said: "We can very easily get a principle of law established by refusing to pass this bill and let this gentleman sign his claim in the Court of Claims. It does not require any action on the part of Congress if he has a claim. Here is a man, like other employees, who receives his information from the Government because he is paid by the Government, and he receives his opportunity to investigate and learn because he is paid by the Government, and he has his machinery and other materials furnished. In the course of time he discovers something which is of value to the Government, but the Government is entitled to his best efforts, so far as these discoveries are concerned. There is no reason why we should give these people in the different departments the idea that they can receive extra pay from the Government if they claim they have done the work outside. With several branches of the Government requiring the officials under them in advance to promise to turn over any benefits of patents to the Government, we ought to make that requirement practically everywhere, and refuse to give this special privilege to an employee of the Government who, at the expense of the Government, has learned something of benefit to the Government, and then wishes to be paid for it. If he has a claim, let him go to the Court of Claims."

Mr. Bennet told of a civilian in New York city "who invented a sewage discharger. He got it installed on the government vessels in competition with other sewage dischargers, and it was used successfully on eight, ten or fifteen ships—quite a good many. Then a man in the Navy Department made up his mind that he had a sewage discharger and succeeded in having it put upon two ships. It was tried and proved an utter failure. But because this rival inventor was the man through whom the correspondence went in relation to sewage dischargers, and from whom recommendations came, although he has not been able to perfect his own sewage discharger he has been able to keep all sewage dischargers off of all naval vessels since, even in defiance of the requests and recommendations of the captains of the ships. He wants a chance to perfect his own invention. Now, if you make it worth his while, make him think he will get \$25,000 or \$30,000 some time for the sewage discharger, there will never be another sewage discharger put upon a United States naval ship as long as he is in the Department. And I presume my experience is only one of dozens. We are discouraging private enterprise."

#### AERONAUTICAL NOTES.

The London Engineer hears "that a curious and original type of aeroplane, the work of a German inventor, is propelled solely by human power, the planes—of the monoplane shape—being mounted on the framework of an ordinary light racing bicycle. The machine has a boxlike tail and rudder controlled by levers from the bicycle, upon which the aeronaut sits and pedals till sufficient momentum is obtained, while, at the start, impetus is given by running the aeroplane down an inclined slope. The bicycle, which is geared to eighty, drives with a chain straight on to the propeller, which is of unusual shape, being made of steel in two sections. It is, of course, very small, as is would be impossible for any human being to generate sufficient power to drive the wooden propellers of the ordinary pattern; besides, the whole affair is so light that it does not require much driving power. Compared to a machine of the Bleriot type, the aeroplane looks tiny, the extreme width of the planes, which have been given considerable 'camber,' being about 23 feet. The inventor, it is said, has made several successful trial trips."

The great aerial race for a prize of \$50,000 was won on April 27 by Louis Paulhan, the French aeroplanist, who flew from London to Manchester, a distance of 185 miles, making one stop en route. A rival aeronaut, Graham White, an Englishman, came down sixty miles short of the goal. The two stages of Paulhan's trip were made in a total of about four hours, divided between the late evening and early morning hours.

At a meeting held in Homburg on March 5, which was attended by Prince Henry of Prussia, Count Zeppelin and Professor Hergesell, it was decided to ask the German Home Office for the loan of the imperial exploration steamer Poseidon for a period of two to two and a half months. The members of the expedition intend to travel on a tourist steamer to Spitzbergen, where they will go on board the Poseidon. Reconnoissances in the Arctic Ocean are to be simultaneously carried out in the specially chartered Norwegian ice-breaker Phoenix in order to ascertain the landing conditions for airships. If the results of this preliminary expedition are satisfac-

tory, a number of tentative cruises over the ocean will be made, probably from Homburg, in two specially constructed dirigibles. These cruises cannot begin before the spring of 1911, as the airship shed in Homburg cannot be finished before that time. The transference of the airships to the Arctic zone is expected to take place in 1912. The expedition, which will then start from Spitzbergen, will be accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia and Professor Hergesell. Count Zeppelin will only take part in the preliminary expedition.

The wrecking of the great airship Zeppelin II. is a severe blow to Germany's plan for building up a great airship fleet. The Zeppelin II. was lying at anchor at Limburg while on the way back to Cologne from the review by the Kaiser at Homburg when it broke loose during a heavy gale. The wind tore the airship from the grasp of 300 soldiers, and it descended at Weilburg, thirteen miles away. It came down so as to hang partly on the roof of a hotel and partly on high trees. There was only one occupant when the airship soared, and he was terribly injured when the airship fell, striking with great violence. The after part of the craft was completely wrecked. The latest British airship was wrecked at Farnborough April 25, turning turtle in a gale when taken out for trial. These, with other incidents of the same sort, show how foolish has been the newspaper and magazine talk about the revolution in war to result from the building of airship fleets. Experience is demonstrating the soundness of the opinions expressed in this paper on the subject of airships.

The fleet of British warships anchored off Sheerness had a novel experience April 30 when an aeroplane from the Aero Club aviation grounds at East Church, Isle of Sheppey, appeared out of the haze and maneuvered over the vessels at varying heights. After making a deliberate reconnaissance the aerial craft disappeared from view. The aeroplane, a Wright model, was piloted by Cecil Grace. After leaving the harbor it flew nearly fifty miles in fifty-one minutes, rising at one time to a height of 1,500 feet.

#### FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

Of the French naval program the London Engineer says: "After promising a program of naval construction which was to be adopted and put into execution this year, Admiral de Lapeyrière has just introduced a bill authorizing the construction of two battleships. Obviously it might be supposed that these two vessels would form part of the six battleships included in the program which was to have been passed in the present session, but as Parliament will be dissolved in a week or two's time, the program cannot come up for debate for some months, wherefore the Minister is anxious to advance matters as much as possible by starting upon the big battleships without delay. Unfortunately, this is simply a repetition of the policy that has proved so disastrous for the French navy in the past. The putting of vessels on the stocks without a prearranged program is responsible for the remarkable diversity of types constituting the navy, to the extent that it has been impossible to create anything like a powerful and homogeneous fleet. The fact of the program being temporarily shelved and replaced by a bill authorizing two battleships has caused considerable surprise and disappointment. The plea that the program will be sanctioned during the next session is not calculated to allay this uneasiness, for no one knows whether the same Ministry will be in office, and it too frequently happens that a change in government means a change in everything else. If the two battleships are put in hand it is by no means improbable that those to follow will undergo modifications before the program is adopted, and thus the French navy will be endowed with two more 'samples,' which will give a further heterogeneous character to the fleet."

Lord Brassey has called attention in the House of Lords to the disposal of ships which may from time to time be removed from the effective list of the navy, and urges that all such ships as are efficient for port defenses and gunnery training of Colonial navies should be put in reserve for those services in Colonial harbors.

The British destroyers Stag and Mallard collided at Syracuse on March 22, while maneuvering with lights, the prow of each vessel being stove in. The air-tight compartments prevented the vessels sinking, and both ships were towed to dock.

The French battleships Justice and Verité are being equipped with wireless telephone apparatus, which, if proved satisfactory, will be installed throughout the French navy. The system used will be that of Captain Colin and Lieutenant Jeance, which so far has demonstrated its adaptability up to 150 miles.

Fred T. Jane says that the Japanese cruisers "X" and "Y," believed to have been building for some years, appear never to have materialized. "X" is to be laid down this year and "Y" next year. The delay has been partly due to delays in collecting material, but alterations of design also seem to have played a part. The ships were to have been improved Kuramas, with four 12-inch and eight 10-inch guns as the main armament. Now they are credited with ten 12-inch instead. It has been surmised that they may carry these invincible fashion, two of the turrets being triple ones. This theory is to some extent borne out by the dimensions reported—the ships being only about 500 feet long, and only 18,650 tons displacement.

Great Britain's ninth Dreadnought, the Colossus, was launched at Greenock on April 9, and the same day, at Dumbarton, Glasgow, the torpedo destroyer Yerra, the second unit of the Australian Commonwealth fleet, took the water. The Australian ship is to develop a speed of twenty-six knots, burning oil fuel exclusively. The Colossus is the largest British battleship. Her displacement is 22,500 tons, she has a length of 545 feet and is of 27,000 horsepower. She will carry ten 12-inch 50-caliber guns and sixteen 4-inch guns. The 12-inchers will be placed in the center line of the ship, and will enable her to fire all on either broadside. The Colossus is the first British Dreadnought to be built on the American naval principle of center line gun turrets. It is thought that the essential characteristics of the Colossus, the first of the six ships to follow the Neptune, will be closely adhered to in the building of the five other Orions, though even heavier ships than these 22,500-ton vessels are being projected abroad. The first sixteen all-big-gun battleships, familiarly known as Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts, when completed for the British navy, will represent at least six different designs. These are, first, the Dreadnought herself, then the three Bellephons, the three St. Vincents, the Neptune, the six

Orions (of which the Colossus is the first), these to be followed by the two battleships of this year's program. The tonnage of the above ships ranges from the 17,900 of the Dreadnought to the 22,500 of the Colossus. The Colossus surpasses all previous Dreadnoughts in her range and efficiency, her ten 12-inch guns firing eight hundred and fifty pound projectiles. It is claimed for the Colossus that she could take up a position in the English Channel twenty miles away from any of the ports, and in the course of an hour's fusillade could reduce the place to ashes. There is no other ship in the world that can fire ten 12-inch guns at one broadside; to that extent, therefore, the Colossus is a more valuable addition to the British navy than the mere figure of its cost—some two million pounds—or its displacement would seem to suggest.

The German Navy League at the end of 1909 numbered 1,031,330 members, a gain of 24,000 during the year, while the cash assets of the league amounted to \$83,750. Die Flotte, the official organ of the league, has a paid circulation of 345,000, which is considerably larger than that enjoyed by any daily newspaper in Germany. During the year the league conducted a great excursion of 300 school teachers, recruited from the interior of the country, to the seacoast, sending them home enthusiastic believers in Germany's future upon the water. Thirteen excursions for school children from different parts of the Empire also took place under the auspices of the league. For the years 1910 and 1911 it is planned to conduct excursions of teachers on a much more extensive basis than hitherto.

In the Austrian Reichsrath on April 14 the Finance Minister said the government was preparing to build four additional Dreadnoughts. Press advices say they will be built at Trieste and Fiume.

The first officer to hold the post as an independent appointment, Prince Henry of Prussia on April 8 took over the duties of inspector general of the German navy. Prince Henry will be immediately subordinate to the Emperor, and will act as the monarch's direct representative in naval affairs. His duty will be to maintain and keep watch over the efficiency and readiness of the Navy for war, both units and squadrons, and to report direct to the Emperor.

The successor to Rear Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble as commander-in-chief of the Turkish fleet has been selected in the person of another British naval officer, Rear Admiral H. P. Williams, at one time British Naval Attaché at Constantinople, and not long since commander of the British battleship Irresistible.

The French battleship Vergniaud was launched on April 12. This is the last of the Danton class to be put into the water. These six ships, with the six Patries, are to constitute the nucleus of the new fleet, which is to be brought up to a total of twenty-eight by about the year 1922 by the addition of six additional ships and the replacing of ten others which will become obsolete in or before the year 1919, which is the last to which the scheme of the new organic law extends for the laying down of ships. Says the Army and Navy Gazette, of London: "It is much to be hoped for the French navy that no Cabinet crisis will deprive the government of the services of Admiral de Lapeyrière. It is very many years since France has had so strenuous a Minister, and his abilities seem to be inspired by the dictates of a wholly sound policy."

The launch of the Austrian warship Zrinyi took place at Trieste on April 12. This is the last of a group of three ships having a displacement of 14,226 tons and carrying four 12-inch guns and eight 9.4-inch, all of .45 calibers. They are not Dreadnoughts, but mark a further stage in the advance of the Austro-Hungarian navy toward the goal of first class efficiency. A strong propaganda is on foot for naval expansion, and many agencies are at work to stimulate public opinion. In Austria the cry is against Italy, and the plea that Austria must become the dominating naval Power in the Adriatic. No doubt the position of Italy in the Triple Alliance makes the application of this stimulus somewhat difficult, but the "Dervishes," as the scaremongers are called, are employing it. In this connection the Army and Navy Gazette, London, notes that "while the Austrians are talking about Dreadnoughts the Italians have begun to build them, and before the end of the year four will be in hand, ships of a new type entirely. The first of the series, the Dante Alighieri, will have twelve 12-inch guns, but the three others will carry no less than thirteen guns of the caliber. Ahead and astern fire may be to some extent sacrificed in favor of a powerful broadside. The guns of the Dante will be in double turrets on the center line, as in the United States ships, but in the other ships there will be triple turrets forward and abaft, and it is said another amidships between the funnels, and two double turrets firing over the triple turrets. This arrangement would give a fire ahead and astern of five guns and of thirteen guns on either broadside. The conception is very daring, and if it can be carried out will make the Italian ships the most powerful yet built or laid down. Whatever may be the possibilities of ahead and astern fire, the present tendency is to concentrate attention on the broadside discharge. Thus it is pretty well known that the new Russian ships will have their twelve guns all mounted in triple barbettes on the middle line."

#### A SENSIBLE NAVAL MILITIAMAN.

U.S.S. Dorothea, O.N.M., Cleveland, Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with the greatest interest from your columns several articles dealing with the question of the selection of the commissioned officers of the Militia. This, I believe, is one of the most, if not the most, important questions with which the Militia has to deal at the present time.

The Militia is beginning to learn that military is a science, and requires education and study on the part of those who would become proficient in its practices. When the Militia went South in '98 it was, with more or less justification, characterized as a "mob." This was due, in great measure, to the inefficiency of the commissioned officers. The men are intelligent, capable and enthusiastic. What they want and need is competent instructors.

A few days ago I was talking with the captain of a company of Engineers (Militia), who was preparing to go to Fort Leavenworth some time next month to attend a school for Engineer officers. The captain told me that he did not care much about going because he could not understand much about the making of maps and the building of the different kinds of bridges as he had

never studied geometry, and had only a common school education in arithmetic. How can this captain ever hope to become an efficient Engineer officer? He is now a man forty-five years old.

The Navy Department, through the Branch Hydrographic Offices, is conducting schools in chart work, compass instruction and navigation for the officers of the Naval Militia. I know of one of these schools where seven Naval Militia officers started in, but after two or three sessions all but three dropped out, the reason given in every case being that they did not have sufficient knowledge of mathematics to understand the instruction given. The same situation seems to exist in both branches of the Militia, but being in the Naval Militia myself it appears more vividly to me in that branch of the Service.

The greatest weakness of the Naval Militia lies with the commissioned officers. The majority of the officers do not devote sufficient time to individual study. Too many of them seem to think that the Naval Militia is intended for fun, and that the vessels loaned to the states by the Navy Department are a sort of semi-military yacht operated at the expense of the state and the Government. They seem to lose sight of the fact that the vessel is loaned, and large amounts of money are expended in order that they may become efficient officers and of value to the Government when called upon.

When war comes, and the Naval Militia is of no value until it actually does come, and the President calls for the Naval Militia, what is he going to get in the way of efficient officers? Are the officers going to be able to perform the duties of their ranks in a manner which will indicate that there is some relationship between the number of stripes on their sleeves and their ability? How many officers are able to go on board a vessel in the Navy and perform the duties of officer of the deck? How many officers can determine their latitude and longitude at sea, and be willing to rely upon it to run for a harbor in thick weather? How many officers can take a lot of raw recruits and develop an efficient six-inch gun crew? It is the answers to such questions as these that tell whether the Naval Militia officer is to be of value to the country in time of need. The officer who has not the necessary education, and who does not study and take advantage of every opportunity offered by the Navy Department to improve himself, is not only useless himself, but is of no value as an instructor of the enlisted men under him. The idea that some seem to have that they can in some way bluff it through, that the men are not "on," is all a mistake. The men are "on" first, and no man will accept instruction from an incompetent teacher. Under such conditions there is always poor discipline. The best discipline obtainable is that based upon a feeling upon the part of the junior that he is being directed by one who is actually his superior in knowledge and ability. Such discipline is reliable in time of emergency.

On April 22 the officers of the National Naval Militia Association appeared before the House Naval Committee and argued that the law should provide that in time of war the Naval Militia officers should be taken into the Navy with their Militia rank. Some of the states have Naval Militia officers with the rank of captain. These would be entitled to command battleships. How foolish!

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop appeared before the committee and contended that when the Naval Militia is called into the Navy the officers should be required to appear before a board of Navy officers and be examined, and be assigned to such rank as they showed themselves qualified to fill. The Naval Militia Association has sent out a circular letter vigorously opposing and criticizing the position taken by the Assistant Secretary. I dare say that the position taken by the Naval Militia officers is based upon the principle of self-preservation.

Would it not be more fair and prudent to require the applicants for Naval Militia commissions to appear before an examining board of Navy officers, and allow the board to decide as to what Militia rank they are qualified to fill. Then the Department would know just how many qualified officers they could depend upon when the call came. The states have no facilities for determining the ability of applicants for Naval Militia commissions. In some of the states the commissions are issued to Naval Militia officers upon the same conditions as commissions are issued to captains of companies of Infantry. This is because of the lack of facilities to examine them on any other subjects, such as navigation, seamanship, steam engineering, naval ordnance, etc. The adjutants general do not seem to realize that it is a vastly different thing to clothe an officer with authority to require a lot of young men to go to sea with him in a steam vessel under his command and to authorize him to require them to perform evolutions under his orders on a drill ground. The Navy Department should require every applicant for a commission in the Naval Militia to submit to an examination, before a board of Regular Navy officers, as to his qualifications before being commissioned and allowed to stand watch either on deck or in the engine room on one of the vessels loaned to the states.

The Naval Militia has been very lucky that no serious accident has happened. A number have happened, however, which under slightly different conditions would have been very serious.

Why should we wait until a ship is sunk or blown up before we place the Naval Militia on a safe and efficient basis?

CLIFFORD B. HASKINS, Lieutenant, Ohio N.M.

#### THE CASE OF COLONEL PERKINS, M.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Herewith I send you copy of synopsis of brief in case of Lieutenant Colonel Perkins, U.S.M.C. As the brief is fifty pages in length, it was cut down. Colonel Perkins is my client, and I will be thankful if your paper will note that we consider his case meritorious.

GEORGE HIRAM MANN.

Entered Naval Academy September, 1875; promoted to lieutenant colonel by board on July 16, 1906. Served in Panama, Dec. 14, 1906, to May 8, 1907, when ordered before retiring board, convened at Washington, May 27, 1907. This board was called on request of General Elliott. It was not supported by a surgeon's certificate, nor called as result of board of medical survey. The board recommended Lieutenant Colonel Perkins's retirement on grounds of mental incapacity. The finding was not acted upon.

Meanwhile Lieutenant Colonel Perkins applied for voluntary retirement. The circumstances attendant thereupon can be best understood by the appearance before this committee of Hon. L. F. Livingstone, of

Georgia. Also the committee is requested to read affidavit of Ora W. Perkins (pp. 26-27, brief), showing duress. Furthermore, the son of Lieutenant Colonel Perkins was then about to take examination for admission to Annapolis. Representations were made to the father that approval of retiring board's report would harm chances of his son, and the alternative of voluntary retirement was commended. On top of this Lieutenant Colonel Perkins was urged by General Elliott, both personally and by telephone: "I advise you to act quickly. You do not want this published to the world," etc.

Three letters, found on pages 27, 28, 29 and 30, cover the actual incidents of the retirement. These are so important that it is desired that they may be read. Subsequent protests through official channels were nullified by the sinister endorsement: "It is the opinion of this office that Lieutenant Colonel Perkins is still suffering mentally, and is incapable of sound reasoning" (p. 30). About Dec. 12, 1907, permission was asked by Lieutenant Colonel Perkins to withdraw his request for voluntary retirement. This was denied, on the ground that he had voluntarily requested retirement.

At the age of forty-nine this man objects to being buried alive. With fifteen of the best years of his life before him, he desires to resume duty in the Service which has known him for thirty-three years, with never a mark against his name. He had to his credit more sea and foreign duty than any other officer in his grade or length of service. Legally, he is entitled to a review of his case, and properly asks for it at the hands of Congress. Morally, his family is entitled to its share of the pay which his faithful services earned; and above all, they are entitled to the freedom from the suggested smirch of insanity. Public policy demands that no bargain endure when the taint of duress clouds the transaction.

#### FROM THE AUTHOR OF "CEASE FIRING."

State of Maryland, Office of the Adjutant General.

Annapolis, April 23, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following letter, from the author of the lines, "Cease Firing," which I gave you in a little "story" that you published on the 23d inst., you will probably appreciate. Colonel Pegram is a writer of many verses.

WILLIAM BAIRD.

Baltimore, April 27, 1910.

My Dear Captain: Many thanks for kind remembrance of me and for sending me the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, with its too complimentary notice of my verse. It seems that the inspiration of a moment has struck a responsive chord all over the country, as it applies with equal force to participants in the Civil War on both sides. The name of the author was kept a secret until it was divulged on the occasion of the decoration of Confederate graves at London Park, on June 6, 1907.

Colonel Tilghman, in his oration, stated that he could largely attribute the good feeling between the soldiers of the two contending armies to lines written by an old comrade, which he repeated with great pathos. You might have knocked me down with a feather, so great was my surprise. He did not say how he procured the author's name, but it was published the next day, when the verse was quoted in the proceedings of the day.

I was told by a member of the Grand Army posts that for the past thirty-five years, when encampments have been held in the North and West, when anyone essayed to say aught of the Southern arms or the Southern men he was sure to meet with the rebuff from some comrade, "Cease firing! there are here no foes to fight," and he was immediately squelched.

As you may well imagine, it gives me great pleasure, after a strife in which I split some very good blood, that I should have unknowingly acted the rôle of pacificator for so many years. I believe the verse will live long after the author has run his course. Again thanking you for remembering me, I am,

Very truly yours,

WM. M. PEGRAM.

Capt. William Baird,  
Annapolis, Md.

#### RETIREMENT, PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

Manila, Feb. 24, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Cannot you give some notice in your columns to the passage of a law looking toward some more generous treatment of the officers of the Philippine Scouts on retirement? These officers are selected from our best and most faithful non-commissioned officers as a general thing; they are subject to examination for entrance and promotion. Their associations are those of a commissioned officer; their families become acquainted with and form friendships with people in the same social position; their commissions require them to adopt a manner of living entirely different from that suitable and customary among the families of enlisted men. It is hard for these officers to have to look forward to spending their old ages as retired enlisted men, whose position, while honorable in every way, is necessarily entirely different from that of a retired commissioned officer. I know that many of them look forward to the humiliation with dread, more for their families than for themselves. As one of them said to me recently, "I don't care for the pay, the retired pay of a non-commissioned staff officer, with what I can make on the outside, will keep me; it's the loneliness of it that hurts. I shall not be able to meet as an equal the people I have associated with and been friendly with for the last ten years; and, having been an officer, there will always be some restraint between me and those who might otherwise have been my friends after I leave the Service."

Could you not support some such law as this:

"An officer of the Philippine Scouts who has had twenty-five years' total service, commissioned and enlisted, ten years of which shall have been as a commissioned officer, shall at his request be appointed a second lieutenant of the Army on the retired list."

"An officer of the Philippine Scouts who has had thirty years' total service, commissioned and enlisted, twelve years of which shall have been as a commissioned officer, shall at his own request be appointed a first lieutenant of the Army on the retired list, provided he has reached that grade; otherwise as a second lieutenant of the Army on the retired list."

"An officer of the Philippine Scouts who has had thirty-five years' total service, commissioned and enlisted, fifteen years of which shall have been as a commissioned officer, shall at his own request be placed upon the retired

list of the Army with the rank actually held by him at the date of retirement.

"An officer of the Philippine Scouts who shall have reached the age of sixty-four shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of second lieutenant, first lieutenant or captain, as his service may have been as a commissioned officer for ten years, twelve years or fifteen years respectively; *Provided*, that if he has not reached the grade his service under this item calls for he shall be retired with the rank actually held at date of retirement."

"An officer of the Philippine Scouts who shall become disqualified for further active service in line of duty shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of second lieutenant if he has served ten years or less as a commissioned officer, as a first lieutenant if he has served as a commissioned officer more than ten years to twelve years, inclusive, and as a captain if he has served as a commissioned officer more than twelve years; *Provided*, that if he shall not have reached the rank his service under this item calls for he shall be retired with the rank actually held at date of retirement."

It is not thought the foregoing will cost the Government much more than the present system, and it will provide some faithful servants of the nation with the means to spend their old ages in pride and peace of mind.

REGULAR ARMY.

#### DEFENSE OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

902 T street, N.W., Washington, D.C., May 1, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of April 9, ult., there appears an editorial on the finding of the Brownsville court of inquiry, in which the statement occurs that the old soldier of nearly thirty years' faithful service, Mingo Sanders, did not desire to have his very valuable rights restored to him and his honor as a soldier in the service of his country vindicated. I quote the following from said editorial or news letter, to wit: "In fact, Sanders's conduct before the court seemed to suggest that he had no desire to secure reinstatement, and his attitude toward the court was at times fairly insulting." Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett, retired, senior counsel for the soldiers appearing before the court of inquiry, in his closing argument to the court made the following statement: "The appearance of Sergeant Sanders before this court was dignified and convincing. His bearing during the vigorous, violent examination was honest and frank, yet calm and self-contained. Such bearing was born only of truth. He entered the court room with a spotless record; he left it with that record illuminated."

As a further evidence of the fact that the attitude of Sanders was not insulting to the court, it is interesting to know that at the conclusion of his two days' ordeal upon the witness stand General Wilson and one or two other members of the court approached Sanders and shook his hand. And, as a complete refutation of the inference that Sanders did not desire to secure his reinstatement, I cite first the pitiable plea he made to the court to restore him, as he was now an old man beyond the age where his services might be desired by anybody, and second the fact that he (Sanders) did not receive one cent as witness fee or travel expenses for his attendance upon the court, it being alleged that there was no money with which to pay him, although subsequently the recorder, Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st U.S. Inf., U.S.A., offered to Mr. Leckie his witness fee for testifying before the same court.

N. B. MARSHALL.

Associate Counsel, Brownsville Battalion.

#### TWENTY-FIVE YEAR RETIREMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A correspondent says in your issue of April 23, page 996, Congress does not at all appear unfriendly toward a twenty-five year retirement law for the Army. This is shown in particular by such a bill being so often introduced, but which always seems to have no influential backing. Can you not recommend a twenty-five year disability retirement which would more likely receive attention from the lawmakers? The writer has served 24½ years in the Navy, Marine Corps and Army, and at this day realizes the tremendous effect many changes of climate and exposures have on a man, by the possession of chronic sciatic, incurable back rheumatism and absolutely failing eyesight. After over one year's physical torture "sticking it out" doing duty, I went down helpless in hospital with sciatic and back rheumatism from Jan. 11 to April 12, 1907, and for many months afterward, part of the time, actually on crutches doing my duty, and to this day only keeping up by hard, wearisome rubbing. Like many other old soldiers with painful physical ailments, I have been hoping against hope for the twenty-five year bill to come. But why not get down now to common sense in appealing? It is clear that none but a twenty-five year disability bill will receive attention at all. Why make the old "stove up" enlisted man put in his clean "thirty" or else go to the "home," especially those who bear "excellent" character and have kept good moral habits throughout their long years of service?

NEAR ALL IN.

#### INFORMATION FOR THE ENEMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read in your columns of General Bell's effort to fix the status of the newspaper correspondents, also of General Sherman's known attitude toward them, and thought it would not be amiss to send you the enclosed clipping, taken from a patriotic paper in its issue of March 26, 1865:

"The great Cavalry expedition under Major Gen. J. H. Wilson has finally started, and all connection between them and General Thomas's headquarters at Nashville is now severed. Fifteen thousand Cavalry and Mounted Infantry were at Eastport, Miss., two weeks ago, waiting until the heavy rains and high water should have subsided. Of these 10,000 left their place of rendezvous two or three days ago, and are now dashing through Alabama to operate with several other expeditions by land and water, which started some time ago with Mobile as their objective point."

Here is information to the enemy giving time and place of mobilization, strength, arm of the Service to take part and their objective point. This was published, no doubt, but with the desire to give its readers news, and probably without a thought that it was also running good chances of injuring their own Army.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST L. MILLER.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller finds that Lieut. F. McSmith, A.Q.M., U.S.A., was improperly charged with a sum in excess of the amount converted to his own use as determined by the G.C.M. in his case, and finds a difference of \$262.01 in his favor.

In the case of William E. Richmond, chief yeoman, U.S.N., the Comptroller says: "Richmond contends that he is entitled to additional pay under Article 783, Paragraph 3, Navy Regulations, 1909, which provides: 'When enlisted men accept commissions in the Navy or appointments as paymaster's clerks their enlistments terminate on the date of taking the oath under such commissions or appointments, and service thereunder for a longer period than four months debars them from all benefits of previous enlisted service in computing increased pay under subsequent enlistments.' The object and purpose of this regulation is to provide that the acceptance of a commission or an appointment as paymaster's clerk by an enlisted man discharges him from his enlistment and that service under such commission or appointment cannot be counted as enlisted service in computing his pay under subsequent enlistments. I am of the opinion that said regulation neither expressly nor impliedly changes or modifies the conditions prescribed to entitle an enlisted man to said additional pay."

In the case of Henry Guilmette, clerk to Paymr. Henry C. Wise, Jr., U.S.N., the Comptroller says: "The gratuity of five years' service is intended for an officer who enters the Navy from the occupations and pursuits of civil life. I do not think it applies to one who, after a service of several years, either resigns or has his employment terminated by direct action of the law, and then within a few days accepts another appointment in the Navy, even though while out of the Service he sought but failed to obtain employment in civil life, which he preferred to the naval Service."

In deciding in his favor an appeal of P.A. Paymr. Howard D. Lamar, U.S.N., the Comptroller says: "It was held by this office, in a decision of April 22, 1910 (published on page 1062), in the case of Paymr. W. R. Izard, U.S.N., that a paymaster advanced from one rank to another within the grade of paymaster is entitled to the pay of the advanced rank on the date on which he attains the higher rank under the operation of a rule which has been of long established practice of advancing a staff officer's rank in accordance with the laws providing for precedence between officers of the Navy, provided that the Senate shall consent to the advancement as of the date on which he reached the higher rank under the operation of the rule referred to. Following that decision, I am of opinion that the appellant became entitled to the pay of lieutenant on July 30, 1905. \* \* \* A difference between the Auditor's settlement is therefore found in favor of the appellant of \$224.22." Following the decision in the Izard case, \$119.16 is also allowed Paymr. Frederick K. Perkins, U.S.N., and \$128.33 to Paymr. W. V. H. Rose, U.S.N.

The Comptroller decides that the orders submitted to him do not show that the officers and men of the 1st Regiment, Expeditionary Force, U.S. Marine Corps, which sailed Dec. 5, 1909, on the *Prairie* and then on the *Dixie*, boarding the *Buffalo* at Balboa, I.C.S., were ordered from the United States to shore duty abroad, and hence are not entitled to the ten per cent. additional pay provided by the Acts of June 30, 1902, and Feb. 3, 1901. He also rules that the officers are not entitled to expenses for mess bill while aboard the *Buffalo* in Corinto (Nicaragua) Harbor, as that port was the end of their voyage, and consequently they were not in the status of travelers. The disallowance of \$278.75 in the accounts of Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, A.Q.M., U.S.M.C., is sustained, this amount covering the hire of horses for the officers above the grade of captain taking the ninety-mile riding test promulgated in M.C. Orders No. 5, Dec. 21, 1909. Such officers must provide their own mounts, like officers of the Infantry.

In the case of Nurse Hannah P. Morris, Army Nurse Corps, the Comptroller rules that the Act of March 23, 1910, is both prospective and retrospective as respects service which a member of the Army Nurse Corps is entitled to have counted for the purpose of determining her rate of pay.

## ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Army transport *Sheridan* sailed on May 5 from San Francisco for Manila with detachments of the 19th Infantry (two officers and fifty-four enlisted men) and the following military passengers: 2d Lieutenants Baird and Desobry, 19th Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler, 5th Cav., commanding troops on board; Major Lyster, Captains Shaw, Vedder, Lamson, Heyinger, Huggins, Med. Corps, Wallace, Signal Corps; Clarke, Coast Art. Corps; Herron, 2d Cav.; Ansell, 11th Inf.; Tobin, Q.M.; Lovell, 14th Cav.; Kimbrough, 6th Inf.; Stoneburn, Philippine Scouts; 1st Lieutenants Simpson, Penrose, Haines, Van Horn, Med. Res. Corps; Herringshaw, 13th Cav.; Bendel, 7th Inf.; Winter and Houlihan, 5th Cav.; Brett, Philippine Scouts; two female Army nurses, nine post non-commissioned staff, nineteen Hospital Corps and thirty casuals. Ten million dollars of treasure was carried by the *Sheridan*. One million dollars is in gold, the remainder being in silver. Besides the treasure there were over 3,500 tons of stores for Army posts.

The Army transport *Buford* has been assigned to make the trip to Alaska to bring back the 22d Infantry in June next, which has been assigned to duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

It has been decided that the companies of Coast Artillery selected for the Philippine tour will sail on the transport leaving San Francisco on Sept. 5. These officers will go with the companies: 11th Company, now at Fort Schuyler, Capt. Louis E. Bennett, 1st Lieut. E. N. Woodbury and 2d Lieut. John N. Reynolds; 18th Company, now at Fort Schuyler, Capt. C. L. Fisher and 1st Lieut. G. Marshall; 42d Company, now at Fort Mott, Capt. E. B. Martindale, Jr., 1st Lieut. K. F. Baldwin and 2d Lieut. M. J. Hekok; 135th Company, now at Fort Mott, Capt. James F. Brady and 1st Lieut. E. Reybold. Captain Bennett and Lieutenant Woodbury have been ordered to join by Aug. 1, and Captain Brady, who is Artillery engineer at San Francisco, stationed at the Presidio, will join his company when it reaches that city on its way to Corregidor. The chaplain who will go with these companies is the Rev. Samuel J. Smith, now at Fort Mott. The announcement that twenty companies will be stationed at Corregidor has created the impression that that number will be sent out in addition to the four already selected. But the plan is not that at all. It is intended ultimately to have the companies at Corregidor reach the number of twenty, but as there

are four out there now and four more selected for that duty there are left only twelve to make up the necessary total.

Troops A and D, 3d U.S. Cav., left Fort Clark, Tex., May 1, to march overland to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for station.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, left Washington on May 4 to begin his five-months' trip of inspection of the defenses along the Gulf and the Atlantic coast as far north as Maine. He is accompanied on the first leg of the trip by Capt. Robert E. Callan, C.A.C., from the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery. General Murray went from Washington to New York to take steamer for the Gulf of Mexico. He will go aboard the mine planter *Frank* at Galveston. In his absence Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey will act as Chief of Coast Artillery.

During the absence the past week of Gen. William L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., who has been in Texas on an inspection trip, Col. Frederic V. Abbot has been acting as Chief of Engineers at the War Department. General Marshall is expected to return next week.

The statement appearing in a Washington paper last week, that the War Department has received a report from Manila concerning Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf., is not correct. It therefore follows that the circumstances of the troubles in the 21st have not been fully set forth to the Department as stated. So much as is known concerning this matter has already been reported in our columns.

Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart, U.S.A., will represent the Ordnance Department at the coming test of small-arms ammunition to be held at Sea Girt. He will proceed to Frankford Arsenal on May 10 to select the ammunition, and thence go to Sea Girt for the firing tests.

Commissary General Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., has issued a circular of instructions for handling the field bakery equipment, No. 1 and No. 2. The circular, among other things, gives instructions for setting up the oven, the general methods for handling it, packing, etc.

Among the callers at the War Department on May 4 were Col. Edward J. McClernand, whose regiment, the 1st U.S. Cav., has just returned from the Philippines and has gone to Walla Walla, and Capt. John D. L. Hartman, of the same command, who came by way of Europe. Colonel McClernand, who is remembered by veterans of the 1898 Cuban campaign as the adjutant general of General Shafter in the Santiago operations, said that his command returned from the Orient in magnificent condition.

These applicants for the Medical Corps, U.S.A., passed the preliminary examination on April 11, 1910: Dr. John H. Trinder, of Philadelphia, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia (examined at Washington); Dr. Edward C. Lynch, of Omaha, Neb., graduate of the John A. Creighton Medical College (examined at Fort Sheridan). These will be appointed to the Army Reserve Medical Corps and enter the Army Medical School, and, on passing the examination after leaving that, will receive commissions in the Medical Corps.

The historical ride of the War College officers began at 11 a.m. May 6, when twenty-five officers, under Major Swift, took train for Fredericksburg, Va., where horses will be taken. The following is the itinerary: May 7, battlefield of Fredericksburg; May 8, U.S. Ford; May 9, battlefields of Chancellorsville and Salem Church; May 10, Wilderness Run; May 11, battlefield of Wilderness; May 12, Sunlight post-office; May 13, Ta River crossing of telegraph road; May 14, North Anna; May 15, battlefield of North Anna; May 16, Shelton House, on Totopotomoy; May 17, Gaines Mill; May 18, battlefield of Cold Harbor; May 19, battlefields of Gaines Mill and Mechanicsville; May 20, Savage Station; May 21, battlefields of Seven Pines and Savage Station; May 22, Malvern Hill; May 23, battlefields of White Oak Swamp and Frazier's Farm; May 24, battlefield of Malvern Hill; May 25, Richmond; May 26, the return to Washington will be by rail. A War College service detachment of thirty enlisted men accompanies the officers.

## THE ARMY-NAVY BASEBALL GAME.

Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Md.

May 5, 1910.

The Army-Navy baseball game will be played at the U.S. Naval Academy on May 28, 1910. It is requested that members of the Navy Athletic Association wishing tickets forward a request as early as possible to the secretary.

Owing to the limited number of seats available, it will not be possible to issue more than two tickets to each member residing outside Annapolis.

By direction of the committee.

F. D. BERRIEN, Lieut., U.S. Navy,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Navy Athletic Association.

Representatives Gaines, of West Virginia, and Livingston, of Georgia, appeared before the House Naval Committee on Wednesday, May 4, and urged the passage of H.R. 15535, for the reinstatement of Col. Constantine Marrast Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps. They went over the differences between Lieutenant Colonel Perkins and General Elliott at considerable length, presenting the side of Colonel Perkins. The committee did not take any action, but it has been almost the uniform policy of the House not to reinstate officers, and it is not probable that an exception will be made in this case. A synopsis of the lawyers' brief in the case of Lieutenant Colonel Perkins appears on page 1064. The board recommended his retirement not for "mental incapacity," but for "mental instability." The medical officers of the board said in their finding: "We observe that he was treated for catarrhus, vertigo, streuma, catarrhus bronchialis, adynamia, pharyngitis, cephalalgia (sixteen admissions), dyspepsia, febricula, conjunctivitis, cholera morbus, febris intermittens, cystitis, tonsillitis, vulnus venenatum, diarrhoea acuta, catarrhus epidemics, abrasio, neuralgia, denguis (three attacks), anemia, insomnia (three admissions), neurasthenia, with a total of fifty admissions to the sick list, four medical surveys and three hospital tickets, and we find, after a careful consideration of his medical and military histories, the evidence before the board, together with the result of our examination, that he presents a condition of mental instability which is permanent and which originated in line of duty, being the result of exposure to many vicissitudes and diseases, occurring during his service in the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps." Action upon the report of the retiring board was withheld, in view of Colonel

Perkins's request that he be allowed six months' leave and then retired under the thirty years' law. Over five months later, Dec. 20, 1907, he asked permission to withdraw his request for retirement, and this was denied, and he was retired Dec. 31, 1907, "in accordance with his own request, after thirty years' service."

Prof. John A. Lomax, associate professor of English in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., under appointment from Harvard University as Sheldon Fellow for the investigation of American Ballads, is trying to bring together the most typical folk-songs of the United States. Such "ballads" as "From Buffalo to Syracuse," a canal boating song; "The Mountain Meadow Massacre," a Mormon song; "The Old Chisholm Trail," a cowboy trail song; "Jerry, Go He That Car," a railroad song; "The Arkansas Traveler," an early settler's song, and "The Days of Forty-nine," a goldseeker's song, are example of the material he is seeking. Many songs belong to each of the types mentioned (he has more than one hundred cowboy songs), and there are types omitted from the list. Minnesota, Maine and other states have lumber songs; the sailors of the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic coast have chanteys; there are mining songs, Army songs, fishing songs, besides the songs of the mountain people of Kentucky and North Carolina, and the hundreds of negro melodies of the Southern states. And still others exist, especially adaptations or imitations of old English ballads. Professor Lomax, in a letter to us, says: "I am especially interested in bringing together all the songs of the Army, especially those that have in them the spirit of the old ballads. Some of the poetry written by Will Stokes approaches, at least in spirit, the material I am looking for. I feel very sure that there are many unpublished songs picturing the life of the soldier that are floating around among the common soldiers of the Army. Perhaps a request to the officers, especially those stationed in frontier positions, would bring this material together. If so, I should be glad to include all that is worthy in my final collection."

There is no further prospect that Congress will adopt this session any ship subsidy and postal subvention legislation. The New York Tribune says: "With tact on the part of the advocates of this legislation it is probable that a straight postal subvention bill, shorn of tonnage tax and free ship provisions, could have been passed by a narrow majority in the House and a safe majority in the Senate. Such a bill was earnestly advocated by Mr. Meyer when he was Postmaster General, and was desired by President Taft, but every additional provision made more enemies than friends, and so, as was foreseen when the Humphrey bill was reported, just enough votes to ensure failure were forfeited. The worse than useless attacks on opponents of the bill by the Merchant Marine committee, which have resulted in an inquiry by Congress, completed the work, and killed the measure beyond hope of revival."

At a special meeting of the governors of the Military Athletic League of the United States, held in New York city May 4, the president, Col. William F. Morris, appointed a committee consisting of Major David Wilson, F.A., Major F. A. Wells, 23d, and Comdr. Russell Raynor, 1st Battalion Naval Militia, N.Y., to report on the advisability of holding a tournament in the spring of 1911. Several matters of other importance came before the meeting, and much interest was manifested in the affairs of the League. The opinion has been expressed that there is enough talent among the several branches of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx to make a first-class tournament, and that the new armory of the 2d Battery, in the Bronx, be used, which would be a tremendous saving in the expenses.

The U.S. Supreme Court on May 2 struck down one of the old Spanish measures of punishment in the Philippines, that of "cadena temporal." The Court declared that imprisonment for fifteen years with a chain at the ankle and wrist, together with the many other penalties of "cadena temporal" for the falsification of public records to the extent of about \$300, was a cruel and unusual punishment. The Court reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of the Philippines in the prosecution of Paul A. Weems, who was visited with this sentence. He was formerly disbursing officer of the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation of the Philippine Islands. The Court directed the prosecution to be dismissed.

Nothing has yet been revealed as to the result of the investigation into Marine Corps matters. It is understood that the report of the investigators is in the hands of the Secretary, and it is possible that it may result in the application to the Marine Corps of the principle of interchangeability between the line and staff by which the Army is now governed.

The postponing until June 27 of the examination of candidates from civil life to fill the two actual vacancies in the grade of assistant paymaster of the Navy and others that may develop before that date will give the 1910 graduates of the universities and colleges the opportunity to compete. The examination will be held in Washington.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., in the North American Review for May, discusses the subject of military preparedness, taking for his text a passage from the inaugural address of President Taft calling attention to this subject.

The naval deficiency estimates will be submitted to Congress May 7, and will show a decrease of one million dollars from last year's figures.

The rifle practice of the members of the Marine Corps at both Indian Head, Md., and Wakefield, Mass., is expected to begin about May 15.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A pretty home wedding took place in Washington, D.C., April 25, 1910, when Mrs. Elizabeth O. Thompson became the bride of Major Herman Schreiner, U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Augustus P. Crenshaw, on Sixteenth street. A reception for the bridal party and relatives followed. Mrs. Augustus P. Crenshaw, assisted by Mrs. John F. Reed, sister of the bride, received the guests. The house was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers. Major and Mrs. Schreiner will reside at their country place in Forest Glen, Md.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Hathorn Perkins and Lieut. D. Pratt Mannix, U.S.N. Miss Perkins is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Penrose Perkins, of 2015 Delancey place, Philadelphia. She made her debut two seasons ago, and is closely related to the Keith and Penrose families of her home city. Lieutenant Mannix comes of a well known Washington family. His father, who died several years ago, was Captain Mannix, of the Marine Corps. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1900. He is now stationed at Camden, in the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards, as inspector of the machinery of vessels under construction for the Navy.

A picturesque wedding took place in the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church, Fort Washington avenue and 178th street, New York city, April 30, 1910, when Miss Maude Lorraine Eno, daughter of Mrs. James W. Eno, became the bride of Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 5th U.S. Inf. Miss Eno, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Preston M. Selleck, was gown in white satin meteor heavily embroidered and trimmed with duchess lace. Her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Misses Alice Perkins, Constance Watkins and Inez Cock. Lieut. Thomas L. Crystall, 5th U.S. Inf., was the best man. The ushers were Lieuts. John M. McDowell, 5th U.S. Inf., and Henry H. Arnold, 29th U.S. Inf.

The marriage of Mrs. Helen Denmead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Denmead, and Lieut. Harry G. Bartlett, U.S.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. B. Bartlett, took place at noon, April 30, 1910, in Memorial Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William M. Dame. George B. Bartlett was his brother's best man and only attendant. The bride wore a going-away gown, with hat to match. The wedding was a quiet one, only a few intimate friends being present. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett will live at the Clinton, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be at home after May 20, 1910.

A correspondent, writing us from London, England, April 27, 1910, says: "The marriage in London on April 26 of Mrs. Charles Bentzoni, widow of that veteran, Col. Charles Bentzoni, whose active life and service in the U.S. Army covered a period of years dating from 1857 until 1894, when he was retired and established a beautiful home in Los Angeles, Cal., will interest very many who, both in Army circles and in civil life, will remember the high standards of his career. Colonel Bentzoni brought to his long service in the American Army the highest devotion and ability, and the community of his many friends will be glad to know that his widow, who has been traveling in Europe for some months, was united in marriage yesterday at the Chapel Royal of the Savoy to Mr. Charles R. S. Cadell, himself a son of the late Lieut. Gen. A. T. Cadell, of the British army, who served with distinction in the first China war and the Indian Mutiny. Mrs. Bentzoni Cadell will necessarily give up her beautiful California home and reside in England."

Mrs. Edward Cranston Brooks, of Washington, D.C., has sent out invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Margaret Crosby Cranston, to Dr. Lucius Warren Johnson, Assistant Surgeon, U.S.N., on Tuesday, May 17, at half-past four o'clock, in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C.

A wedding of interest in Navy circles took place in Washington, D.C., on April 27, when Miss Louise Cleaves Cole, daughter of Mrs. Charles Cleaves Cole, and Mr. Robert Sidney Belknap, son of the late Comdr. Charles Belknap, U.S.N., were married in St. John's Church.

Among recent Virginia weddings was that of Miss Sallie Stuart Woods, daughter of Capt. Micajah Woods, former president of the Virginia Bar Association, and Mr. William Rucker, son of the late Col. William A. Rucker, U.S.A., at the bride's home, Charlottesville, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Baxter, of Elizabeth City, N.C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elsie, to Surg. George Rhodes, U.S.N., the marriage to occur in June. Miss Baxter is a granddaughter of the late Major and Mrs. Miles Selden, of Princess Anne county, Va., and a niece of Mrs. Hutch I. Cone, with whom she spent part of the winter at her home in Washington.

Rear Admiral George C. Remy, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Remy, of Washington, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Remy, to Capt. John Winthrop Wadleigh, U.S.M.C. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kay announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Maude Kay, to Mr. Reuben W. Loehmann on Wednesday, May 11, 1910, at New York city. Miss Kay is the sister of 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf., and daughter of Joseph Kay, late acting major U.S. Volunteers, Spanish-American War, 1898.

Miss Madge McCandless, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCandless, of Honolulu, H.T., was married to Lieut. Harry Marlin Hepburn, U.S.R.C.S., in New York city, April 28, 1910, by the Rev. William Morris Kincaid, of Charlotte, N.C., who formerly lived in Honolulu. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Roy H. Chamberlain, of No. 312 West Ninety-ninth street. Miss Mary O'Brien, of Parkersburg, W. Va., was her only attendant and the best man was Mr. Hepburn Chamberlain.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Cheever, 3d U.S. Cav., who, upon his own application, will be retired from active service on Sept. 30, 1910, under Section 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-four years' service, was appointed to the Army as a second lieutenant, 6th U.S. Cav., Aug. 15, 1876, and while in that command had considerable experience against the Indians. He is the holder of a medal of honor for gallant service at White River, S.D., Jan. 1, 1891, when he headed the advance across the partly frozen river, in a spirited movement against hostile

Indians, to the effective assistance of Troop K, 6th U.S. Cavalry. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1883, and during the war with Spain served as major and inspector general of Volunteers. He was promoted major, 8th U.S. Cavalry, Sept. 13, 1902; was transferred to the 6th Cavalry in February, 1903; to the 13th Cavalry in May, 1908, and to the 2d Cavalry in February, 1909. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 3d Cavalry, Aug. 7, 1909.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Just before going to press we were informed of the death of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., retired, at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Brig. Gen. Nathan A. M. Dudley, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., April 29, 1910. General Dudley was born in Lexington, Mass., in 1825, and was appointed a first lieutenant, 10th U.S. Infantry, March 3, 1855, having previously served seven years in the Massachusetts Militia. In August, 1855, he went with his own recruited company to Fort Leavenworth, and then was attached to the Sioux Indian expedition under General Harney. He was also with Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in the Utah expedition of 1857, and he was with the rear guard of the expedition in Salt Lake Valley at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. In February, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 13th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and joined the expedition which terminated in the capture of New Orleans in June of that year. He served in and about that city until the spring of 1863, when he took part in the expedition to Port Hudson. He was in the Red River expedition in 1864, and then returned to New Orleans and took command of Camp Carrollton. He was relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf at his own request at the cessation of hostilities in that region, and was ordered to the 19th Army Corps, in the Shenandoah Valley. He was brevetted major in August, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Baton Rouge; lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Port Hudson, and was brevetted colonel and brigadier general in January, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was sent to Tullahoma, Tenn., as commander of the troops stationed there. Placed in charge of the Freedman's Bureau at Memphis, he was relieved from duty by General Howard, but was subsequently reinstated by the President. He was promoted captain, 10th U.S. Infantry, in 1861; major, 15th Infantry, 1864; was transferred to the 24th Infantry in 1866; was on the unassigned list in 1869; assigned to the 9th Cavalry, 1876; was promoted colonel, 1st Cavalry, in 1885, and was retired for age in 1889. General Dudley served in the departments of Arizona and the Platte from 1871 to 1876, when he went to Mexico with the Buell expedition and assisted in the capture and killing of Victorio and his band.

Major Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, retired, Pa. N.G., prominent in Pennsylvania affairs for more than a quarter of a century, and once commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died of paralysis at Lebanon, Pa., May 1, 1910. He was seventy-three years old. He was born in Sunbury, Pa., Jan. 26, 1837, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Volunteer Service as first lieutenant of Company F, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later was successively advanced to the ranks of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 47th Regiment, and was brevetted brigadier general of Volunteers for meritorious services on March 13, 1865. He was with General Sheridan in his celebrated campaign, during a part of the time commanding a brigade in the 19th Corps, and for a while he was judge advocate general of the Department of the South. He remained with his regiment at Charleston, S.C., in command of the First Sub-district, acting as provost judge of that city until January, 1866. He was mustered out of the Service on Jan. 9, 1866. He served in the State Senate, and in 1874 was commissioned colonel of the 8th Regiment, N.G. Pa., and in 1885 brigadier general commanding the Third Brigade, continuing in that position until his appointment to the command of the division with the rank of major general. During the Spanish-American War General Gobin held a commission as brigadier general of Volunteers. He assisted in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected department commander in 1886 and commander-in-chief in the United States in 1897. He was an active member of the M.O.L.L.U.S. and of the Sons of the Revolution. He was grand commander of the Knights Templars of Pennsylvania, grand captain general of the grand encampment of the United States, grand generalissimo, deputy grand commander and grand master of the United States. In Odd Fellowship he was a past grand patriarch of the state of Pennsylvania. General Gobin was married in 1866 to Miss Annie Howe, a daughter of Captain Howe, a U.S. Army officer, then stationed at Key West, Fla. No children were born to them. At General Gobin's bedside when death occurred were his wife, his sisters, Mrs. Susan A. Kase, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. James Shaw, of Burlington, N.J.; a niece, Mrs. Margaret Howe, of Connecticut, and a nephew, William Gobin, of Rocky Ford, Colo. An order issued from the office of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania says, in part: "Honored and respected by the people of the Commonwealth, loved by the officers and men whom he commanded, trusted by his superior officers, performing with intelligence, ability and faithfulness every duty devolving upon him, whether in civic or military station, a citizen of unblemished character and ardent patriotism, a brave soldier of stainless record, his blameless life, lived in activity and usefulness, should prove not only an inspiration to the young men, but should tend to keep those of maturer years true to the highest ideals and the most exalted citizenship. The memory of Major General Gobin will be tenderly cherished, and his valued service and inspiring example long remembered by the people of Pennsylvania."

Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, U.S.N., retired, who also held the rank of rear admiral, and was one of the most notable constructors of the Navy, died in Washington, D.C., May 1, 1910, in his seventy-second year. He had been ill for two months with arterial sclerosis. He was a direct descendant from Paul Revere on his father's side, and was born at Charlestown, Mass., March 4, 1839. He was graduated from the Boston High School at the age of sixteen, and was indentured soon after to the U.S. Government as a shipwright apprentice at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and later, in recognition of his merit, he received a course of theoretical training. In August, 1861, he obtained a position as carpenter of the clipper ship *Dashing Wave*, bound for San Francisco. Upon reaching the Pacific coast Mr. Hichborn worked for the Pacific Mail Company and the California Naviga-

tion Company for a short time, leaving the latter to once more enter into the employ of the Government at the navy yard at Mare Island. Beginning as a journeyman shipwright he was rapidly advanced until June, 1869, when he was appointed an assistant naval constructor in the U.S. Navy. In 1880 Secretary of the Navy Hunt selected Constructor Hichborn as a member of the first Naval Advisory Board, from the organization of which was given the first impulse to Navy reconstruction. In June, 1884, he was selected by the Navy Department for special duty in Europe. The report which he made of his findings there was used as a text-book among naval men. In November of the same year he was ordered to Washington as the assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and as naval constructor at the Washington Navy Yard. After his appointment, in 1893, as Chief Constructor of the Navy under his supervision the old ships of war *Hartford* and *Constitution* were rehabilitated, the construction of submarine torpedo-boats was encouraged, wood in warships was materially reduced in amount and fireproofed, while increases were made in conveniences aboard ship for the comfort of officers and men. Since his retirement from active service, in 1901, Rear Admiral Hichborn had served in various advisory capacities for the Government and had rendered much valuable assistance in the construction of the latest additions to the nation's fleet of battleships. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Paul Pearsall, whose first husband was James G. Blaine, jr., and a son, Mr. Philip Hichborn. He was the author of books on naval subjects. He was an honorary member of the English Institution of Naval Architects and of many patriotic and charitable societies in the United States.

Mrs. Georgiana Latham Gamble, wife of Lieut. Aaron L. Gamble, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, died at San Antonio, Tex., April 21, 1910.

Mr. Thomas Ward, father of Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Denver, Colo., April 19, 1910.

Mr. Edwin Ray Bullens, father of Mrs. W. D. Beach, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Beach, 11th U.S. Cav., died at Washington, D.C., May 2, 1910.

Gen. Nord Alexis, banished ex-President of Haiti, died at Kingston, Jamaica, May 1, 1910, following a brief illness. His health had been considerably broken by the experiences of the last year and a half, after he was deposed from the Presidency and sent into exile. He had been a refugee since the revolution of 1908, and was possessed of considerable property in Kingston.

The death of Lieut. Albert B. Hatfield, of the 30th Inf., U.S.A., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 25, 1910, was a great shock to his friends. He had been much depressed recently, and on the day of his death applied for one day's sick leave. He was one of the leaders of his class at West Point and was popular at the Presidio. His father is Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th U.S. Cav., now in the Philippines.

Sarah Louisa Homans, widow of Sheppard Homans, who was the first consulting actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and later the president of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, died at the home of her son, Sheppard Homans, jr., at Englewood, N.J., May 2, 1910. Mrs. Homans was a granddaughter of Commodore Truxton and daughter of John Houston, of Lancaster county, Pa. Of Mrs. Homans's brothers and sisters but one survives her, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Gen. Charles I. Wilson, U.S.A. One brother, Lieut. Thomas Truxton Houston, entered the Navy and was lost at sea in June, 1860. Another brother, J. B. Houston, at one time head of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and a former engineer officer of the Navy, died several years ago. Mrs. Homans was interested in many charitable works, and was the first president of the Englewood Hospital.

Mrs. Elizabeth Booth Duvall, wife of the late Med. Dir. Marius Duvall, U.S.N., died at Norfolk, Va., April 19, 1910.

## PATRIOTIC SOCIETY MEETINGS.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac has decided to postpone the reunion at Richmond, Va., and to hold the next reunion at or in the vicinity of Antietam on Sept. 16 and 17. This action is in consequence of the delay in the appointment of the local executive committee in Richmond, leaving too little time to make the necessary arrangements for a meeting before the hot weather. The requests for a meeting at Antietam have been numerous. Its earlier selection was prevented by lack of sufficient accommodations nearby. Nevertheless, if the committee, on investigation, finds that satisfactory accommodations cannot be provided the reunion will be held elsewhere. The date is also subject to change.

At the annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held at Delmonico's on Friday evening, April 22, 1910, the following officers and council were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Commander, Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., senior vice commander, Col. Samuel M. Welch, U.S. Vols.; junior vice commander, Lieut. Col. John Adley Hull, U.S.A.; recorder, Capt. John T. Hilton, U.S. Vols.; treasurer, Capt. John J. Byrne, U.S. Vols.; registrar, Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N.; chaplain, Rev. John C. Welwood, U.S. Vols.; council, Major Frank Keck, U.S. Vols., Lieut. Col. Ardolph L. Kline, U.S. Vols., Lieut. Col. Edward E. Hardin, U.S.A., Capt. Charles H. McLellan, U.S.R.C.S., Capt. Charles Weiser, U.S. Vols., Lieut. Gerard B. Townsend, late U.S.N., Lieut. Henry C. H. Stewart, U.S. Vols., Lieut. Louis L. Bernier, late U.S.N., Lieut. Stephen Jenkins, late U.S.N., Lieut. Christopher H. R. Woodward, U.S. Vols. Arrangements were also made for the entertainment of the National Commandery, which meets in New York city on May 20, 21 and 22, 1910.

At a meeting of the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., in Cincinnati, May 3, President Taft, after declaring that he had been "too young to fight in the Civil War and too fat to take part in the Spanish War," said: "It is a pleasure to come to one's home, especially when you have been in Washington and have been gently chided for your shortcomings, and to snuggle up close to those who are fond of you, who have respect for you whatever happens, and who believe that however great the obstacles are and however severe the criticism may be in other parts of the country, you are doing the best you can."

The Commandery of the State of New York, M.O.L.L.U.S., at its meeting at Delmonico's, May 4, elected the following officers: Commander, Major J. Langdon Ward, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Paymaster General Edwin Stewart, U.S.N., retired; junior vice commander, Bvt. Col. Francis B. Jones, U.S.A., retired;

recorder, Acting Asst. Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, late U.S.N.; registrar, Capt. William J. Harding, U.S.V.; treasurer, Pay Insp. John Furey, U.S.N., retired; chancellor, 1st Lieut. Hartwell A. Wilkins, U.S.V.; chaplain, Bvt. Major William S. Hubbell, U.S.V.; council, Brig. Gen. James B. Hickey, U.S.A., retired, Lieut. Col. Frank C. Loveland, U.S.V., Bvt. Lieut. Col. William S. Cogswell, U.S.V., Bvt. Major William D. W. Miller, U.S.V., 2d Asst. Engr. Reuben Riley, U.S.N. There was an unusually large attendance of members of the Commandery, owing to the unusual circumstance that there was an opposition ticket in the field, headed by Bvt. Col. Horatio C. King for commander, Lieut. Comdr. James Parker, late U.S.N., senior vice commander, and Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Grant Wilson, U.S.V., junior vice commander. Major Charles T. Greene, U.S.A., retired, was the candidate for recorder, and Major F. H. E. Heistein, U.S.A., retired, was named as a member of the council. Bvt. Major Gen. Robert Avery, U.S.A., retired, was also among the insurgents, but not a candidate for office. The dinner of the order, at which some 350 members were present, was followed by an interesting and amusing description of experiences of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet during its cruise around the world by Chaplain Matthew Carlin Gleason, then attached to the flagship, Col. H. L. Scott, of the Military Academy, also spoke briefly and happily.

Major William P. Huxford, U.S.A., retired, was chosen recorder of the Washington Commandery, M.O.L. U.S., for the twenty-third time at the election held May 4, 1910. The officers elected were as follows: Commander, Rear Admiral George C. Remy, U.S.N.; senior vice commander, Major Gen. Cyrus Bussey, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U.S.A.; registrar, Pay Dir. Leonard A. Frailey, U.S.N.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. William B. Thompson, U.S.V.; chancellor, Major David S. Stanley, U.S.A., hereditary; chaplain, Capt. James H. Bradford, U.S.V.; the council, Capt. Robert Armour, U.S.V., Lieut. Col. Henry M. Kendall, U.S.A., Bvt. Major Charles F. Larrabee, U.S.V., Chief Engineer George W. Sensner, U.S.N., Capt. John M. Carson, U.S.V. The following new members were elected: By inheritance, 2d Lieut. Victor McDowell Whitely, U.S.A.; second class, Mr. Thomas Scott Fillebrown, Paymr. Trevor William Leutze, U.S.N., Capt. Alexander Wallace Perry, U.S.A.

The first annual banquet given by the junior companions to the senior companions of the California Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., passed off with great gusto in San Francisco, Cal., April 22. D. B. Bowley was chairman. Flags, pitched tents and stacked guns were the features of the decorations, while sentries passed up and down the banquet hall during the feast. Short talks were made by Lieut. Horace Wilson, U.S.A., D. B. Bowley, Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A., Gen. F. M. Cox, U.S.A., Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., Clinton J. Hutchins and H. G. Mathewson. The singing, in which the whole company, numbering 150, joined, was a feature of the entertainment.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L. U.S., will be held in St. Paul, Minn., May 10, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, etc. After dinner Companion Major and Surg. Owen J. Evans will read a paper entitled "Experiences of a Surgeon." Officers have been nominated as follows: Commander, Major William Dinsmore Hale; senior vice commander, Capt. Darius Alonzo Cudworth; junior vice commander, Capt. John Henry Upham; recorder, Lieut. David Lansing Kingsbury; registrar, Lieut. Mathias Holl; treasurer, Capt. Orton Skinner Clark; chancellor, Lieut. Lewis William Campbell; chaplain, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Robert Newton Adams; council, Bvt. Major Gen. Christopher Columbus Andrews, Capt. Ezra Farnsworth, Lieut. John Fairfield Perry, Mr. Frederick Paul Wright and Mr. Max Posa Vander Horck, M.D.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Col. E. B. Robertson, U.S.A., arrived at Peking, China, May 1.

Major Willis O. Clark, retired, has been named as Military Attaché to Guatemala.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 8, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. J. W. Summerhayes, U.S.A., expect to be in their Nantucket (Mass.) home, at 8 Cliff road, by May 12, for the summer.

On Sunday, April 24, Major and Mrs. Charles H. Barth entertained at their home, 2036 O street, with a buffet supper for eighteen Leavenworth friends now stationed in Washington.

Dental Surg. R. H. Mills, U.S.A., on leave until May 25, will visit Monticello, Fla., until that date, and will leave there for San Francisco, Cal., to sail on the transport Logan for the Philippines, where he will report for duty.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno entertained in Washington, D.C., April 30, the Vice President and Mrs. Sherman at dinner, and other guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C.

Major and Mrs. Charles H. Barth were dinner hosts on Friday evening, April 22, in Washington, D.C. Col. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Col. and Mrs. William Beach, Congressman and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Miss Olinger and Capt. Herbert Williams were their guests.

Mrs. C. L. Morehouse, of No. 304 West Thirtieth street, New York city, has undertaken the collection of funds to erect a monument in memory of Hiram Cronk, the last veteran of the War of 1812, who died five years ago at the age of 105 at Ava, Oneida county, N.Y. Mrs. Morehouse had a bill introduced in Albany for the appropriation of \$10,000 to erect such a monument, but it was not passed.

Capt. Ben H. Dorcy, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Dorcy have leased their property on West Euclid avenue, Detroit, Mich., and now occupy their new home, which they have just completed on a portion of the old Field Estate, at No. 660 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit. Captain Dorcy is at present on duty with the Organized Militia of Michigan, and has decided to make Detroit his permanent home.

Hudson Maxim, well known in connection with his inventions of high explosives, is about to publish a book entitled "The Science of Poetry and the Philosophy of Language." He has reduced to a scientific calculation the reasons for the mysterious spell poetry has always held upon humanity, and clearly differentiates poetry from verse, showing that verse is essentially a phenomenon of sound, while poetry is a phenomenon of thought. The book will be published by Funk and Wagnalls Company.

Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M. Dept., who has been on leave for some months, returned to his desk in the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington on May 2.

Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, of the General Staff (11th U.S. Cav.), left Washington May 2 with his wife and mother-in-law for Chillicothe, Mo., for the funeral of the father of Mrs. Beach.

Chaplain Neil P. Brennan, 8th U.S. Cav., who resigned from the Army from May 1, 1910, was appointed a chaplain in the Army Sept. 12, 1907, from Massachusetts. His last post of duty was Fort Robinson, Neb.

Mrs. W. W. Old, of Norfolk, Va., who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Edward H. Old, U.S.N., at their apartment at the Don Carlos, in Washington, D.C., returned home on May 2.

Count de Buisseret, the Belgian Minister, was the guest of Mrs. John P. Story, jr., at a game of baseball at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., May 5. Her other guests included Major Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cosby and Miss Jean Oliver.

Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, who was commander-in-chief on the British China station from 1898 to 1901 and who is well known to many American officers, with whom he is very popular, was placed on the retired list April 30, 1910, after fifty-eight years' service.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., and the Misses Humphrey are spending the month of May at Atlantic City, N.J. Early in June they will leave for their country home in New Hampshire, where they will spend the summer.

Gen. Francis V. Greene is in the New York Hospital following an operation performed several weeks since, and is convalescing. It is expected that he will be sufficiently recovered from the effects of the operation to be released from the hospital before the first of June.

Gen. G. A. Goodale, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goodale returned to their home, Wakefield, Mass., on April 30 from a visit to their sons, Roy, in Colorado, and Captain Goodale, at A. and M. College, Mississippi. The General and his wife suffered the loss of all of their baggage by destruction of a baggage car by fire.

For the benefit of the Fresh Air Farm maintained by the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Spring Valley, N.Y., the Rev. Matthew B. Gleason, chaplain, U.S.N., lectured in Carnegie Hall, New York city, May 1, describing the cruise of the Battleship Fleet around the world. The lecture was followed by a concert.

Mrs. Mildred Guild Hill, wife of 1st Lieut. Walter N. Hill, U.S.M.C., left her home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., last week, for the Philippines, where she will join her husband, who is stationed at Olongapo. She left by the U.S. Army transport Sheridan from San Francisco May 5. Her four-year-old daughter, Virginia, is with her.

Mr. Leland B. Morris, son of the late Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, 4th U.S. Cav., after finishing a law course at the University of Pennsylvania and a year at George Washington University, has just been appointed to the Consular Service, and will sail from New York May 7 for Constantinople, to which Embassy he is attached.

Mrs. Walter K. Haile and her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Gerard Martin, returned to Jacksonville, Fla., from a three months' trip through California, Colorado and the Middle West. They met the Pacific Fleet on Feb. 14 in San Francisco, and were with Midshipman Martin, who was on the U.S.S. South Dakota until he sailed for Buenos Ayres.

Second Lieut. Louis D. Pepin, U.S.A., the senior second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, is to appear before a board of examination for promotion at the Presidio of San Francisco on May 15 for re-examination. Second Lieut. Everett M. Balcum, Coast Art., the second senior on the list, who also failed a year ago, is to be re-examined at Fort Monroe on the same date.

The beautiful tea given by Mrs. Frank Barton on April 29 at Fort Leavenworth was a perfect success. The dining room was very attractive in its red and white floral and table decorations. Assisting Mrs. Barton were Meses. Malone, Lynch, Leary, Jones and Kilbourne. Mrs. F. W. Flynn and Mrs. Stephen H. Elliott poured coffee. Mrs. James H. McRae served ice cream, and Mrs. Robert Davis served punch.

Mildred J. Tracy, the wife of Capt. James Kennard Tracy, U.S.M.C., has sued for divorce. In the petition Mrs. Tracy accuses her husband of deserting her while they were living in Brookline, Mass., three years ago, when he was stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard. For three years she has not seen him, she says, and during that time she has not received from him one cent for her support. Mrs. Tracy, before her marriage to Captain Tracy in 1891 in a Catholic church at Portsmouth, was Mildred Barutis. At first their married life was unusually happy. The young woman had a remarkable voice and her husband encouraged her to train it. They went to Boston to live, and later lived in Brookline. Then Lieutenant Tracy was promoted and transferred to the Puget Sound Naval Station, Wash. This was in 1906. According to Mrs. Tracy, that was the last she saw of her husband.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., followed his usual custom by entertaining at dinner at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D.C., May 1, 1910, the officers who served under him in the battle of Manila Bay in 1898. Covers were laid for twenty-five guests. Admiral Dewey is hale and hearty. He was seventy-two years old on Dec. 26 last. Nearly everyone present had some story to tell or some remark to make which was of interest to all. The Admiral made a fitting toast to the officers who have died. Those present besides Admiral Dewey were Representative George Loud, of Michigan, who was acting paymaster of the revenue cutter McCulloch at the battle, and Mr. E. D. Harden, who, as a newspaper correspondent, was with the American Fleet; Rear Admiral B. P. Lambertson, retired, Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Kaiser, Engineer-in-Chief Hutch C. Cone, Comdr. W. L. Howard, Comdr. S. S. Robinson, Rear Admiral G. P. Colvocoresses, retired, Capt. G. B. Ransom, Rear Admiral Asa Walker, retired, Capt. T. B. Howard, Rear Admiral John D. Ford, retired, Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., Rear Admiral R. Inch, retired, Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Upham, Med. Dir. John C. Wise, Pay Dir. W. W. Galt, Capt. F. H. Bailey, Lieut. Comdr. P. Babin, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Pearson, Col. W. P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Comdr. H. V. Butler. Death has reaped Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia; Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, who commanded the Raleigh; Comdr. Edward P. Wood, who commanded the Petrel; Capt. Frank Wildes, of the Boston; Rear Admiral Nehemiah M. Dyer, of the cruiser Baltimore; Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, who was Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant in the battle; Comdr. John Gibson and Rear Admiral James Entwistle.

Major George O. Squier, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., sailed from New York for Europe this week.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., U.S.A., on April 13, 1910, at Honolulu, H.T.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. D. D. Gregory, 5th U.S. Cav., at Honolulu, H.T., March 24, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Earle Cathro, 13th U.S. Cav., are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a small daughter, Edna Beverley Cathro, born at Los Angeles, Cal., April 23, 1910.

After spending the winter with her daughter at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Mrs. A. A. De Loffre has returned to Washington, and will be at the Westminster, Seventeenth and Q streets, during the month of May.

Miss Hannah Wright gave an informal reception at her home, Waldheim, Germantown, Pa., May 3, in honor of Miss Mary H. Perkins and Lieut. D. Pratt Mannix, U.S.N., whose engagement has just been announced.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., May 3, for New York, where they will spend a week before going to their country place at Litchfield, Conn., for the summer months.

Mrs. Torrey, wife of Lieut. Philip H. Torrey, U.S.M.C., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Stephen Trescott, at her home in Washington, D.C., will return to Port Royal, S.C., where Lieutenant Torrey is now stationed, on May 7.

Among the guests at a dinner given in Washington, D.C., May 3, to Governor Colton, of Porto Rico, by Mr. Dickinson, Secretary of War, were Major Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Major Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. J. R. Kean, U.S.A.

In the game of baseball between teams from the Metropolitan Club and Chevy Chase Club, of Washington, D.C., May 5, Lieut. Herbert L. Spencer, U.S.N., was pitcher and Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., was on the reserve line of the first named club. Among those on the Chevy Chase team was Lieut. Charles R. Train, U.S.N.

Midshipman A. S. Kemman has been ordered detached from the cruiser West Virginia, on the Pacific coast, and his resignation is accepted effective May 15. He is one of several midshipmen graduating in 1908 who have failed on the physical examination for promotion to ensign next June. He is a native of Iowa, and was appointed to the Academy July 5, 1904.

Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon entertained at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club on Sunday, May 1, in honor of Colonel Ade, of the British army, and Miss Ade. Their other guests included the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Major and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., Colonel James, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, and Mr. Davis.

Prince Iyasato Tokugawa, president of the Japanese House of Peers, who arrived in Washington, D.C., May 5, was the chief guest in the evening at a dinner given by the Secretary of State, Mr. Knox. Included among the guests were Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., Paymaster General H. T. B. Harris, U.S.N.

Major Reginald L. Foster, of the 12th N.Y., was detailed by the Governor to act as special aid to Prince Tsai Tao of China during the visit of his Highness to New York. Major Foster is an aide-de-camp of Governor Hughes's staff and was born in China. He speaks French fluently, and this proved very convenient to those members of the Chinese party who understood French but not English.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., late in command of the Department of Luzon, arrived in Washington, D.C., May 2, and reported to Secretary Dickinson. He is to assume the duties of Assistant Chief of Staff, succeeding General Bliss, when Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the new Chief of Staff, returns to Washington from South America about the middle of June. Meanwhile, General Carter will spend a few weeks' vacation in Virginia.

Dr. Howard T. Ricketts, surgeon of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service, who went to Mexico City from Washington to study typhus fever, to discover the germ of the disease, for which the Government offers a large reward, is a victim of the fever, and was on May 2 seriously ill in the American Hospital, Mexico. Dr. Ricketts is a bacteriologist with an international reputation. He is a native of Cookwood, Ill. All efforts to discover the typhus fever germ have proved futile. He has been in Mexico City for several months.

One of the best events of the recent aviation meet at San Antonio, Tex., was the exhibition on April 23, when two Army officers and two newspaper men were given a ride in the aeroplanes of Hamilton and Curtiss. Frank Tillman, of the Light and Gazette editorial staff, was taken over the bumps by Aviator Hamilton, while Curtiss officiated in the same capacity for M. M. Harris. Lieut. B. D. Foulis, of the Army Signal Corps, and Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, 3d U.S. Art., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, were the officers. They were all accorded the same treatment, accompanying the aviators for a distance of three-quarters of a mile across the course and at a distance of some sixty feet from the ground.

New Jersey "Yahoos" and "Game Chickens" and Confederate veterans from Alabama regiments met on May 3 as the guests of Gen. E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, at Grassmere, his estate at Edgewater Park, N.J. The event was the forty-seventh reunion of the survivors of the battles of Salem Church, Va., and of Compton Pass, Md., of the Civil War. The "Yahoos," who are the survivors of the 23d New Jersey, were 100 strong, while the "Game Chickens," who were the 37th New Jersey Regiment, were 600 strong. These men, with their Confederate friends, met at the station, and, headed by the Rev. W. T. Abbott, of Asbury Park, chaplain of the association, marched to the Grubb estate to the stirring rattle of several drums. They were met by Mrs. Grubb and a reception committee. Visiting Confederate veterans were headed by Capt. Harry Alexander, the party having traveled from the South for the purpose of attending the reunion. General Grubb delivered an address of welcome and called for three cheers for the Confederate veterans. The General reviewed the events of the battles of Salem Church and of Compton Pass, and expressed his regret at the absence of Col. Hillary Herbert, who had commanded the Confederates at Salem Church. An old wound, received at this battle, prevented the Confederate commander from attending the reunion. Chaplain Abbott spoke on behalf of the veterans and thanked the General for his hospitality.

Capt. E. A. Macklin, U.S.A., and family have located at Traverse City, Mich., for the summer.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th U.S. Cav., at Honolulu, H.T., March 24, 1910.

A daughter was recently born to the wife of Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th U.S. Cav., at Fort Russell, Wyo.

A son, McLean Sandoz, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N., retired, at Norfolk, Va., a few days since.

Mrs. Chatham, who has been in Europe with her mother, Mrs. James Denman, since Jan. 1, will return on the Rotterdam May 15.

Mrs. Percy, widow of the late Med. Insp. Henry T. Percy, U.S.N., is spending several weeks in Washington, D.C., at 1758 Corcoran street.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Niles and Miss Niles are visiting Mrs. William Bathurst Daingerfield, 131 North Washington street, Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Clifton Conly, after a pleasant winter spent with her son, Lieut. George B. Conly, 3d Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, has returned to her home in Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., and Miss Caroline Murray are spending some time at Fort Monroe, Va. Miss Sadie Murray is visiting in New York.

The Misses Goodwin, sisters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., who have been spending several weeks in Washington, D.C., have returned to their home in Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. Edgar, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar, U.S.N., who has been spending the winter in Washington, D.C., with her mother, Mrs. Emory, is now at Annapolis, Md., for several weeks.

Mrs. Jewell, wife of Capt. Henry C. Jewell, U.S.A., who has been spending several weeks in Washington, D.C., visiting her mother, Mrs. Frank Hume, returned to West Point, N.Y., on May 2.

Comdr. John E. Craven, U.S.N., who is to be the new captain and executive officer of the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, arrived at the yard April 29 with his family. He assumed his new duties May 2.

Comdr. W. H. McGrann, U.S.N., is residing at the Terrace, 514 West 114th street, New York city. His business address is with Connors and Kerlin, 27 William street, where he is practicing admiralty law.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bauer, of Topeka, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughter, Wilhelmina Babette, to Lieut. Norman F. Ramsey, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Major W. P. Atwell, Mrs. Atwell, Major George O. Squier, U.S.A., Capt. Henry Lee, U.S.M.C., Lieut. R. S. Keyser, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Donald D. Hay, U.S.A., were among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week.

Miss Margaretta Porter, daughter of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on May 6 for Philadelphia, Pa., and later for Portland, Me. The latter part of May she will go to Bar Harbor, Me., for the summer.

Miss Rose Bradford, the daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge party of three tables on May 4 in Washington, D.C. Miss Elizabeth Engs, of Newport, R.I., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bradford, the wife of Rear Admiral Bradford, at their P street residence.

Oberlin M. Carter has taken the preliminary steps to ask the U.S. Supreme Court to review a judgment of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, requiring him, as a stockholder of the American Loan and Trust Company of Nebraska, to pay an assessment of more than \$25,000 to the receiver for creditors of that company.

Frank Leslie's Weekly publishes portraits of the Naval Academy team captains for 1910: Kilduff, captain swimming team; Branham, captain lacrosse team; Donelson, captain track team; Underwood, captain tennis team; Clay, captain football team; Gilbert, captain wrestling team; Pringle and Bronson, baseball managers, and Gilham, captain; Ainsworth, captain of crew; La Monte, captain gym team.

Naval Constr. William J. Baster, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, New York, has informed the Hudson-Fulton Commission that the Half Moon was not safe in its present position in the navy yard. George C. Boldt and Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright were elected members of the commission in place of Rear Admiral Murdock, U.S.N., and Archer M. Huntington, resigned, and State Senator Henry W. Hill, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was elected to fill out the term of ex-Senator Jotham P. Aldis, whose membership ceased when he resigned from the Senate.

Mrs. James T. Roach, wife of Chief Gunner James T. Roach, U.S.N., entertained her friends on Saturday evening, April 30, 1910, with a card party, the game being five hundred. It was given in her home at 534 West 179th street, New York city. The first prizes were won by Miss Lena Greenberg, who received a handsome embroidered pin cushion, and Mr. William Dawson, who received a silver hat brush. The booby prizes were won by Miss Katherine Clancy, who received a whisk broom dressed as a "Mammy," and Mr. Arthur Carpenter, who received a "lemon" with gold collar buttons. After the game punch and other refreshments were served, and later a few musical numbers were rendered by the guests. The hostess gave a few impersonations in song of several Broadway stars. The entire house was decorated with apple blossoms and American flags.

Col. Oswald Tilghman, the gentleman referred to in the letter of William M. Pegram, published on page 1064, was the Secretary of State of Maryland during the last administration. He had been a Confederate artillery officer and had once some "arguments" of a "heated nature" from the muzzles of his guns, in a battery on the lower Mississippi, with Admiral Dewey, who was then proceeding up that river as a young officer in Farragut's command. The two have since discussed and "reminisced" over the occasion at various "functions" of recent years. Colonel Tilghman, who resides at Easton, Md., is a direct descendant of Col. Tench Tilghman, General Washington's aid, who made the spectacular ride from Yorktown to Philadelphia, carrying the news of the surrender. He is the head of the Maryland Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati at present.

The Washington Post of May 4 says: "One of the most interesting families in the Navy circle at Washington will be congratulated on a new honor to-day, when Capt. William H. H. Southerland will attain the rank

of rear admiral. Rear Admiral Southerland, who is now on duty at Washington, made the famous cruise with the fleet around the world in command of the battleship New Jersey. Mrs. Southerland and their daughters, Miss Southerland and Miss Mary Southerland, toured the globe at the same time, being absent from Washington two years. They reopened their home in N street at the beginning of the present season, and have figured prominently in the gaieties of the last few months. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Southerland have been identified with Washington for many years, and have a large circle of friends in both resident and official circles."

Although the daily papers have been telling about a "Col. James T. Tetlow, U.S.A.," who is claimed by four different women as their husband, there is no such officer in the United States Army, nor has there ever been. The "Colonel," it is also claimed, was the first man in the blockhouse at San Juan in 1898. This house must have been an unusually large one to have held all the claimants who were the first to enter it. One of the wives, Edith Ebling, since her desertion by the "Colonel" some months ago, has been making her home with the family of Capt. F. W. Altstaetter, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Leatherwood, a few miles out from Wheeling, W. Va. She has a properly executed marriage license showing she and Tetlow were married June 19, 1906, by the Rev. Samuel Schwarm, of the First English Lutheran Church, of Wheeling. They lived in Wheeling three months, went to Pittsburg, remaining nine months, and then Tetlow disappeared.

Among the candidates who passed successfully in the mental examinations held in January for a commission as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S. Army, was Mr. George Donald Riley, of Annapolis. The Evening Capital, of Annapolis, Md., says: "In the mental examinations Mr. Riley passed successfully in every branch of a stiff technical examination, including a comprehensive course in electrical engineering, which covered three years' work in a technical college. In the other branches of the examination, which included mechanics, chemistry and applied electricity, he made grades averaging between eighty and ninety per cent., and in international and constitutional law he made the highest grades of any candidate throughout the country, ninety-seven per cent. In the physical tests he passed a perfect examination with the exception of his eyes, and was pronounced physically perfect with this exception. It is understood that in case Mr. Riley's eyes improve during the next year the War Department will commission him at once upon passing the required eye test. He is a graduate of St. John's College, of 1906, in which year he was a commissioned officer in the cadet battalion."

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Peary, their son and daughter and Capt. Robert Bartlett, was greeted by an enthusiastic crowd at Plymouth, England, May 2, when the Kronprinzessin Cecilie reached there. The party went direct to London on the boat train, where they went into temporary seclusion, to rest after the ocean trip. Mr. Peary was entertained at luncheon at the home of the Royal Society May 2, and was welcomed by a distinguished party of scientists and explorers. Capt. Robert Bartlett, commander of the Arctic steamer ship Roosevelt, was also present. Lord Halsbury, president of the club, presided. Captain Scott, leader of the British Antarctic expedition, was at the head of the lower table. Sir George Nares, one of the oldest surviving Arctic explorers, was among the notable guests, others including Lord Strathcona. Lord Roberts, many explorers, travelers and naval officers. The American Embassy was represented by Mr. William Phillips and Comdr. Edward Simpson, U.S.N. Naval Attaché. Mr. Peary received a great welcome at his first lecture in Albert Hall, May 4, more than 10,000 persons being present. The lecture was under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, from whom he received a gold medal.

The eighth anniversary of the siege and capture of the series of forts of the Sultan of Bayan was observed by Col. William L. Pitcher's command at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Tuesday evening, May 3. Capt. William C. Rogers and Chaplain George D. Rice, of the 27th Infantry, illustrated the campaign from the first movement of the troops against the Lake Moros of Isle de Mindanao, to the taking of the forts, with a series of moving pictures and colored stereoscopic views, obtained during the engagements. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin's effective method of surrounding and reducing the fortifications of the ingenious Moros with the 27th Infantry, 15th Cavalry, and 25th Battery of Field Artillery was depicted in the views. The remarkable entrance to the stronghold of Fort Bandapatan, where Lieutenants Vicars and Jossman and eight soldiers were killed, interested the audience of 500 soldiers and families of the post. The spiked and sharpened bamboo projections and the deep trenches and pitfalls, where Capt. James T. Moore, Chief Surg. Ralph S. Potter, Capt. Henry S. Wagner and fifty enlisted men were wounded, were all exhibited life-size and realistic. Major Walter S. Scott's night line around the last fort of the Bayan Moros, Capt. William S. McNair's battery, Adjutant Louis M. Nuttman with despatches, Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle advancing with Company E, 27th Infantry, through the tall grass, composed some of the pictures of the event. At the end of the entertainment the audience sang "America," Mrs. Moore playing the accompaniment.

#### FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Me., May 3, 1910.

The officers and ladies gave a dance on the evening of April 26, which was largely attended by the officers from the other garrisons in the district, and by the people of Portland. The whole affair was extremely informal. Although the night was rainy and dismal, even those who had come from the mainland expressed themselves as being well repaid for the effort.

Much to their own disgust, the Misses Margaret and Katharine Barrette, with their younger sisters, have been "marking time," because of the most inconvenient appearance of whooping cough in their midst. Fortunately none of them has been seriously ill, but several weeks of quarantine is no fun, just at the advent of the baseball season and the renewal of parades and ceremonies.

A great deal of spirit was manifested at the opening of the post league series, when the 154th Co. won from the 90th Co. in an exciting twelve-inning game, by the score of 6-5. Through the efforts of Lieutenant Frank, post athletic officer, the athletic field has been put in excellent condition, and a grandstand is soon to be built from the funds of the Fort McKinley Athletic Association. In this series two other games have already been played, the 23d Co. winning from the 154th Co., score 4-0; and from the 24th Co. by the score of 10-8. Monday, May 2, the post team opened its season with a very one-sided game with the Portland High School, the Artillery taking away fifteen runs without a score by the schoolboys until the ninth inning, when seven of them went

around. Lieutenant Frank has arranged a strong schedule for the Fort McKinley team.

#### FORT LINCOLN.

Fort Lincoln, Bismarck, N.D., May 2, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Westover entertained at a most delightful bowling party Friday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Hardeman. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Dale, Lieut. and Mrs. Jepson, Lieut. and Mrs. Herbst, Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe, Miss Hardeman and Lieut. G. R. Koehler. Capt. and Mrs. Frazier have gone on a two months' leave. Lieut. J. A. Merritt has returned to the post, bringing a bride with him. Long life and happiness to them both.

There was a large dance given by the younger set of Bismarck on Friday, April 29. Attending from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. Herbst, Mrs. Westover, Lieut. and Mrs. Jepson, Major and Mrs. Dale and Lieut. and Mrs. Merritt.

Sunday, May 1, a return baseball game was played between Fort Mackenzie and Fort Lincoln. Fort Lincoln won.

Major R. R. Steedman is a frequent visitor at the post, being entertained always by Major and Mrs. Dale. Lieutenant Jepson purchased an automobile the other day, and seems to be enjoying it very much, although "he has had to walk home several times." Mrs. Jepson is learning to drive it. Captain Stone returned from a short leave the other day, but his stay was very short, as he succeeded in getting several months' leave, and left Friday for St. Paul.

Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe entertained at supper Sunday night in honor of Miss Hardeman. Lieutenant Koehler gave a theater party the other night and a supper afterward. Mrs. Jepson gave a thimble party Tuesday afternoon. Those attending were Miss Dale, Mrs. Herbst, Mrs. Westover, Mrs. Wheate, Mrs. Beebe, Miss Mason and Miss Hardeman.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., April 30, 1910.

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., with headquarters, band and the 2d Battalion of the regiment, arrived at the post last Sunday, April 24, from a tour of two years in the Philippines. The 1st and 3d Battalions passed on through to Forts Clark and McIntosh.

The officers with the battalion here are Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Capt. Thomas F. Schley, William H. Waldron, Hugh A. Drum, Lieuts. Fred H. Turner, Edgar S. Staver, Henry B. Claggett, Charles A. Thuis, Harry B. Crea, Joseph C. Morrow and Roy H. Coles. There are 287 men with the command and they are all glad to be back again in the United States.

Major William H. Allaire, Capt. John M. Sigworth and Lieut. Fay W. Brabson are on detached duty. Capt. Samuel Seay left the command at San Francisco for Fort Leavenworth to be examined for his majority. Mrs. Fred H. Turner, wife of Lieutenant Turner, is at present the only lady at the garrison. Lieut. Fred T. Koyle, M.R.C., accompanied the battalion to this post from San Francisco. He was formerly stationed here with the 29th Infantry.

Mrs. Howard L. Laubach, wife of Captain Laubach, 23d Inf., whose station is at Fort Clark, stopped off in El Paso, to visit her sisters, the Misses Hague; one sister, Miss Clara Hague, who went with Mrs. Laubach two years ago to the Philippines, returned with her last week.

Lieut. Elmer C. Desobry, 19th Inf., with a detachment of the same regiment, who was left in command of the post until the arrival of the 23d, left for San Francisco the last of the week and will sail on the May transport for the Philippines.

## THE ARMY.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 28, 1910.

Promotion in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., to be first lieutenant from April 25, 1910, vice 1st Lieut. Albert B. Hatfield, 30th Inf., who died on that date.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 29, 1910.

Appointment in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Charles Bryant Cooper to be first lieutenant.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer to be assistant Q.M.G., with the rank of colonel.

Major John T. Knight to be deputy Q.M.G., with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Capt. William C. Cannon to be Q.M., with the rank of major.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Alderice to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. James M. Churchill to be first lieutenant.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Howard S. Miller to be captain.

Second Lieut. John N. Reynolds to be first lieutenant.

### S.O., MAY 5, 1910, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. William M. Colvin, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 99th Company and placed on the unassigned list.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major William G. Haan, C.A.C., about Aug. 15. Leave for three months, upon his promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, is granted 2d Lieut. Luther R. James, 16th Inf.

The following changes in Corps of Engineers are ordered: First Lieut. William A. Johnson from duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers, Washington Barracks, to West Point, on June 15, relieving 1st Lieut. William D. A. Anderson, who will relieve Capt. Mark Brooke.

Capt. William Kelly, after being relieved from duty in Washington by Capt. Mark Brooke, will proceed to San Francisco, to report to commanding general, Philippines Division.

Capt. Mark Brooke, C.E., upon relief from duty at Military Academy, will report to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, for duty as an assistant.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C., is detailed a member of board of ordnance and fortification, for duty therewith during the absence of Brigadier Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. William Neely, 22d Inf., in addition to other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, relieving Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.

The following transfers, to take effect this date, are ordered: First Lieut. Ellery Farmer from the 10th to the 26th Infantry; 1st Lieut. William F. Harrell from the 26th to the 10th Infantry.

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed as instructors in the subjects specified at the School for Officers of the Medical Corps of the National Guard of Ohio, at Columbus, June 8 and 9: Major Edward L. Munson, on camp sanitation and medical organization in the field; Major Charles E. Reynolds, on manual of medical department and field service regulations; Major Henry C. Fisher, on physical examination of recruits; Capt. Henry F. Pipes, on papers and records.

### G.O. 67, APRIL 19, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. Whenever the death of an officer, enlisted man or civilian employee occurs at a military post or station, or with a command in the field, the senior medical officer present will immediately report in writing to the commanding officer of such military post or station or command in the field the name of the deceased, with rank and organization if he was an officer or enlisted man, or the department and capacity in which he

was employed if he was a civilian employee, the date, time, place and cause of death, and the present location of the body.

The commanding officer will cause necessary measures to be taken for the internment or other disposal of the body, and will make an immediate report of the facts in the case to the Adjutant General of the Army on the blank form provided for the purpose (Form No. 415, A.G.O., "Report of Death and Disposal of Remains"). Form No. 87, Medical Department, "Record of Death and Internment," is now obsolete.

2. Par. 222, Manual for the Medical Department, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 69, APRIL 20, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Publishes new regulations governing the Army Service Schools and revokes all previous regulations for these schools.

G.O. 70, APRIL 20, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Publishes regulations governing post schools for enlisted men and garrison schools for officers, and rescinds former regulations published in general orders.

G.O. 71, APRIL 21, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
I.—Par. 829, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

829. The use of colored inks, except as carmine or red ink is used in annotation, ruling, or compliance with specific instructions issued by the War Department on blank forms or otherwise, is prohibited in the records and correspondence of the Army.

II.—Publishes the Act of Congress granting a right of way to the Milwaukee, Sparta and Northwestern Railway Company across the military reservation (United States Artillery target range and maneuver grounds), near Sparta, Monroe county, Wis.; approved April 12, 1910.

G.O. 73, APRIL 23, 1910, WAR DEPT.  
Par. 364, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, is amended to read as follows:

364. REPORTS.—All reports of rifle and revolver firing will be submitted to the proper headquarters as soon as practicable after the completion of firing.

The reports required to be rendered are as follows:

1. Report of known distance rifle firing and classification (annual, company, excepting companies of the Coast Artillery).
2. Report of rifle firing under special course A (annual, for companies of Coast Artillery).
3. Report of field practice (annual, company).
4. Report of revolver firing and classification (annual, company, for all armed with revolver).
5. Report of small-arms firing (annual, departments and division).

These reports will be rendered on prescribed forms furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army.

Commissioned officers will be reported on the annual company, department and division reports.  
Organizations of Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Infantry will render the reports of revolver firing and classification so far as such firing is required.

All reports of territorial departments in the Philippine Islands will be made to the commanding general of the Philippine Division.

An annual report of small-arms firing by the Organized Militia of each state will be rendered as soon as practicable after the close of firing on prescribed forms to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

Officers and enlisted men serving away from their own organizations and attached to other organizations for target practice will not be included in the individual classification of the organization with which they fire, but their classification will be reported separately on Form No. 307, A.G.O., for known distance rifle firing, each of which will be properly marked in such cases to show that it is a detachment report.

The commanding officer of each organization to which any officer or enlisted man is attached will prepare and forward to department headquarters, immediately after the practice, a separate detachment report which will be sent to the department commander under whom he organization to which the detachment pertains is serving, in order that the detachment report may be consolidated with the reports of the proper organization, except that such detachment reports need not be sent from the United States to the Philippine Islands, or from the Philippine Islands to the United States. The record of any detachment firing in the Philippine Islands, whose proper organization is serving under a department commander in the United States, and the record of any detachment firing under a department commander in the United States, whose proper organization is serving in the Philippine Islands, will be included in the report of the department commander under whose jurisdiction the firing is held.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brigadier General, Act. Chief of Staff.

#### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 74, APRIL 26, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Par. 1144, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. No. 12, W.D., Jan. 23, 1909, and by G.O. No. 167, W.D., Aug. 9, 1909, is further amended to read as follows:

1144. The baggage to be transported at public expense, including mess chests and personal baggage, upon change of station will not exceed, when packed and crated, the following gross weights:

Rank.	In the field, or temporary change of station.	Permanent change of station.
Lieutenant general	1,500	15,000
Major general	1,000	10,500
Brigadier general	700	8,400
Field officer	400	7,200
Captain	200	6,000
First lieutenant, contract surgeon and dental surgeon	150	5,100
Second lieutenant and veterinarian	150	4,500
Non-commissioned officers above grade 17, Par. 9, and firemen, Coast Artillery Corps		3,000
Civilian employees of the classified service transferred for the good of the Service		3,000

These allowances are in excess of the weights transported free of charge under the regular fare by public carriers. They may be reduced pro rata by the commanding officer, if necessary, and may in special cases be increased by the War Department on transports by water.

Baggage in excess of the foregoing allowances may be shipped for an officer upon the same bill of lading with the regulation allowance and reimbursement for the transportation charges on such excess will be collected from the officer for whom it was shipped by the officer settling the charges.

Shipments of allowances of baggage will in all cases be made at carrier's risk, including those over roads where tariffs provide for extra charge therefor, unless the owner files written authority with the shipping quartermaster to ship his entire baggage released. An officer detailed for duty in a foreign country as a military attaché is entitled to packing, crating and transportation of professional books and papers and the number of pounds of personal baggage specified in the table above. The maximum money allowance for packing and crating for each grade is fixed at sixty cents for each hundred pounds of the foregoing allowances, and will not be exceeded. The maximum tare weight of any of the foregoing allowances will not exceed one-fifth of the gross weight. Any saving in tare weights effects an increase in net weight. With this end in view, burlap and excelsior should be used as much as possible as a substitute for crating, and the use of lumber should be limited as much as possible. Should the owner desire lighter packing or crating than the quartermaster deems sufficient, the lighter crating or packing will be used only upon written request of the owner. Where the weight allowance is decreased or increased the money allowance

for packing and crating will be decreased or increased pro rata.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

#### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 75, APRIL 27, 1910, WAR DEPT.  
Par. 1103, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 186, W.D., Sept. 13, 1909, and by G.O. No. 254, W.D., Dec. 29, 1909, is further amended to read as follows:

1103. In the field, at posts, or in active service, horses held in the Quartermaster's Department unassigned may be sold to mounted officers on authority from the Secretary of War. The price to be paid for a horse purchased by an officer will be the price paid by the Government for the horse. Purchase and payment will be completed within thirty days from the date of receipt of the authority for the sale, and the purchase money at once deposited to the credit of the current appropriation. Horses thus sold will not be exchanged or returned.

When a mounted officer is ordered to duty beyond the seas or to make a change of station in the United States, in which the cost of transportation for the private horses which he is required to exceed \$100 for each horse, including the cost of attendant, if any, the Quartermaster's Department may, upon the request of such officer, purchase such private horse or horses as he may not desire to take with him upon the following conditions: An officer desiring to dispose of his horse will request the necessary authority from the department commander, who will convene a board to be composed of not less than three commissioned officers to examine the animal with a view to determining its fitness for service for sale to an officer, and if it be found serviceable to appraise its value; the price found by the board shall not exceed the average contract price for Cavalry horses during the fiscal year preceding the appraisal. The proceedings of the board, when approved by the department commander, will be returned to the applicant and will authorize the payment of the appraised price upon the delivery of the animal to an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, who will be designated by the department commander to receive it. The purchase of a horse made under the authority conferred herein will be reported to the Quartermaster General by the chief quartermaster of the department in which the purchase is made.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brigadier General, Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 76, APRIL 28, 1910, WAR DEPT.  
I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, is detailed as a member, vice Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., of the joint board appointed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in an order dated July 17, 1903, published in G.O. No. 107, July 20, 1903, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office.

II. Par. 8, G.O. No. 116, May 28, 1907, W.D., is amended to read as follows:  
8. The tour of duty of the temporary personnel of the Army War College will be for a period not to exceed twelve months, beginning on Sept. 1 of each year.

III. So much of Par. 3, G.O. No. 215, W.D., Oct. 28, 1909, as provides that the animals, guns and equipment of Battery C, 2d Field Art., left at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., shall be shipped to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the use of Battery D, 2d Field Art., when accommodations are ready for them at that post, is modified so as to direct that the animals of Battery C, 2d Field Art., be transferred, upon the departure of that battery for the Philippine Islands, to the 4th Field Art., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

IV. Par. 5, G.O. No. 5, W.D., Jan. 14, 1909, relating to certain supplies to be furnished by the Engineer Department for the service of seacoast fortifications is modified so as to substitute "linoleum" for "rubber matting" for the floors of dynamo and engine rooms.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brigadier General, Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 23, APRIL 20, 1910, WAR DEPT.  
I. Cir. No. 59, W.D., Aug. 27, 1907, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

#### CARE OF LEATHER EQUIPMENTS.

1. Leather equipments are manufactured of pure oak-tanned leather of No. 1 tannage and finish, hand-stuffed with a light dubbing made of pure tallow and cod-liver oil to preserve the leather, the dubbing being so sparingly used that the oil will not exude. No oil whatever is applied in the manufacture of equipment.

2. To preserve the life of russet leather equipments, they should be cleaned whenever dirt, grit or mud has collected on them, or when they have become discolored by the sweat of a horse. Climate, frequency of exposure to weather, and wear and tear due to service are so variable that no definite rule can be laid down as to the proper time for cleaning. The condition of the leather alone will determine this. So long as the leather is reasonably pliable, looks and feels well, no oil should be used, and soap and polish sparingly applied. Tendency in service is toward excessive use of Soaps, oils and polishes. In cleaning, after the parts have been separated each part should be carefully washed with a sponge moistened with a thick lather made from clean water and castile soap and then rubbed vigorously until it is thoroughly dry. If surface polish is desired, apply thick lather made from clear water and Procter's soap, allow leather to dry and then rub thoroughly with a soft cloth.

3. If the leather becomes harsh and dry from exposure to wet or other cause it will be necessary to oil the equipment. This should never be done except in the presence and under the direction of a commissioned officer of the organization. Before oiling, the equipment should be carefully washed as follows: Take a damp sponge, squeezed nearly dry, rub it on castile soap and manipulate to form a thick lather, apply lather to surface of leather, and let it stand until dry; when dry, remove with a clean damp sponge; spots particularly soiled may be rubbed with a moist soaped cloth. While the leather is still slightly moist from the washing, apply the oil with a cloth, moistened, but not wet nor saturated, with oil. To prevent excessive use, the oil for each set of horse equipment should be measured and should never exceed two ounces and rarely more than one or one and a half ounces.

4. After the oil has been applied the equipment should be left for some time—a day if practicable—and then thoroughly rubbed with a coarse dry cloth until the surface is clean.

5. The treatment described above is all that is necessary to keep the equipment in excellent condition. Three or four times a year is generally enough to oil leather under ordinary conditions of service if the equipment is properly cared for. Under exceptional conditions of warm, moist climate or frequent wetting and drying, it should be oiled at shorter intervals, but great care should be taken to avoid excessive or too frequent use of oil.

6. If a polish only of personal leather equipment is desired the dressing supplied by the Ordnance Department should be used. Apply it sparingly to the entire surface and then rub briskly with a dry cloth. In no case should leather be dipped in water or be placed in the sun to dry.

II. Announces that the Bank of Mobile, National Banking Association, Mobile, Ala., is specially designated for the reception, safekeeping and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of the War Department.

CIR. 24, APRIL 21, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes two circulars of the Treasury Department relating to corporations to be accepted as sureties.

I.—Treasury Department Circular 15 publishes the Act of March 23, 1910, amending the Act of Aug. 13, 1894, and says: "Administrative officers of the Government and certified surety companies will please take notice that the act transfers from the Attorney General of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury administrative supervision over the bonding companies. The companies will therefore hereafter be required to report to the Treasury Department only. The quarterly financial statements required by law will be filed during the months of January, April, July and October of each year, instead of within fifteen days after the close of each quarter as provided by Department Circular 8, dated Jan. 5, 1910. The companies will be given financial ratings, which

will be published quarterly, and upon the basis of which bonds given to the United States under the several Executive Departments may be accepted."

II.—Treasury Department Circular 17 publishes the list of companies qualified to do business under above cited act.

CIR. 25, APRIL 23, 1910, WAR DEPT.

1. Recent orders from the War Department institute an improved method of accounting for ration issued and also afford an exact method of checking the accounts and returns of the Subsistence Department and facilitate the preparation of the same at military posts and stations.

2. The number of rations due organizations is shown on the company ration return which is entered upon the Ration and Savings Account, and given, in the manner indicated by that voucher, the amount of the credit due each organization, computed on the value of the component and substitutive articles of the ration, including flour. No savings of flour are made by a bakery, each organization being allowed its credit for the full value of the ration authorized, and the stores which it is necessary to obtain are procured by purchase from the commissary, charges being made against this credit account. The bakery must purchase in the same way the flour and other materials needed, and will pay the commissary for the stores purchased, such payment being made from the money derived from the sale of bread to organizations, officers, enlisted men and others at the post or station.

#### 3. RATION AND SAVINGS ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

Ration returns will be submitted as heretofore.

A ration return for a company will include all the men belonging to it present at the post; that for the detachment of the post non-commissioned staff will include all the members present for duty; that for the detachment of civilian employees, Quartermaster's Department, will include all the civilians employed by that detachment and entitled to rations and present for duty; and similarly for other detachments of enlisted men and of civilians.

Ration returns will be entered on the back of the Abstract of Issues and the number of the return, period, kind and number of rations ordered will be entered on the face of the Ration and Savings Account.

The soap, matches, toilet paper and similar articles called for on ration returns will be abstracted on the Abstract of Issues.

As soon as convenient after taking the monthly inventory the cost of the ration for the coming month will be computed on the back of the Ration and Savings Account.

If a component or substitutive article of the ration is not on hand, application will be made to the chief commissary, who will fix the price.

In figuring the cost of the ration great care must be exercised. A good plan will be to figure it independently on the original, duplicate and triplicate vouchers.

In the column "Kind of Ration" insert "Garrison," "Travel," "Garrison-Alaska," "Trail," "Filipino," or "Indian" ration, as the case may be. Whichever ration is ordered the actual cost of that ration will be computed on the back of the Ration and Savings Account and credit given accordingly.

The Ration and Savings Account will be made up in triplicate. The original will be filed with the Account Current, the duplicate with the Return of Stores, and the triplicate with the retained papers of the commissary.

The total amount of the column "Value of Stores Purchased" on the Ration and Savings Account minus the total amount of the column "Balance due Commissary" is the amount to be carried to the space "Ration and Savings Account Sales" in the summation on page 5, Abstract of Subsistence, Stores Sold.

The total amount of the column "Savings due organization" is the sum to be carried to the Abstract of Expenditures.

The actual strength of the garrison on a holiday must be shown on the back of the Ration and Savings Account.

See paragraph 1239, Army Regulations, for instructions relative to computing the cost of the ration for a month in which a holiday occurs.

If it is impracticable for a man messing separately to subsist himself until the end of the month, when settlements are usually made, the company or detachment commander may give the man a written order on the commissary for an amount of stores not to exceed the value of his ration. The value of the supplies so furnished will be charged to the company or detachment account in the Sales Ledger and adjusted when settlement is made with the company or detachment commander. These written orders will be filed with the records of the commissary.

The certificates of "Gains, Losses and Discrepancies" must be made up in the accountable officer's handwriting, and will cover gains, wastage and small losses due to breakage, deterioration, etc. Care must be exercised to avoid dropping stores on this voucher for which reclamation should be made.

This system is to be used in time of peace and war by troops not actually in the field.

#### 4. BAKERY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM

Flour will be purchased from the commissary and accounted for on the "Abstract of Flour and Bread Consumed."

Bread will be baked in one and two pound loaves; it will be sold to officers and those entitled to rations on charge sales at the price of the flour in the commissary.

Bread sold to others will be sold at the price fixed by the post council and paid for at the time of delivery.

For charge sales of bread and for that sold for cash separate blanks "Statement of Daily Sales" will be used.

Charge sales will be entered daily in the "Sales Ledger-Bakery."

When charge sales are paid for the amount will be carried to the "Abstract of Flour and Bread Consumed."

At the close of the day the total of the charge sales and cash sales will be carried to the "Abstract of Flour and Bread Consumed."

The "Quarterly Statement of Bakery Transactions" will show all receipts of funds and all expenditures during the quarter as well as the pro rata distribution of the earnings.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brigadier General, Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 26, APRIL 27, 1910, WAR DEPT.

A deserter from the Army is amenable to trial and punishment for his desertion, unless exempt therefrom under the provisions of the 103d Article of War, which, as amended by the Act of Congress approved April 11, 1890, reads as follows:

"No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offense which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

"No person shall be tried or punished by a court-martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation: Provided, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was mustered into the Service. (Act of April 11, 1890; 26 Stat. at Large, 54.)"

To each deserter whose case falls under the provisions of the act of Congress referred to above, there will be issued by the Adjutant General of the Army, upon application being made therefor, a paper designated as a "Deserter's Release."

Any application for a "Deserter's Release" should be accompanied with an affidavit of the deserter setting forth the name under which he rendered service, the designation of the organization in which he served, the date and place of his desertion, and his whereabouts, in detail, since the date of his desertion.

A "Deserter's Release" is in no sense a discharge from the Service, or the equivalent thereof, nor does it remove or in any wise modify the charge of desertion standing against a soldier or operate to entitle him to any rights or benefits that are provided by law expressly for discharged soldiers. It is issued under the provisions of the act of Congress heretofore cited merely as evidence that the person to whom it is given has been released from liability to arrest and from trial or punishment by court-martial for his desertion. A deserter receiving a "Deserter's Release" is not entitled to

a certificate of discharge, nor will such person be permitted to serve again in the Army.

Deserters from Volunteer organizations are not liable to arrest or to trial or punishment by court-martial after the Volunteer Army of which those organizations formed a part has passed out of existence. Consequently, a "Deserter's Release" is not issued to a deserter from such an organization.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

**CIR. 27, APRIL 28, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
I.—All editions of Form No. 222, Adjutant General's Office, issued prior to the edition of Aug. 5, 1909, are obsolete for the reason that the latter-named edition contains columns under the head of "Nativity" that are not contained in former editions. The report required by G.O. No. 148, W.D., Aug. 30, 1905, as amended by Par. III, G.O. No. 78, W.D., May 13, 1908, should be rendered on Form No. 222, A.G.O., edition of Aug. 5, 1909, or subsequent editions, and all copies of editions prior to Aug. 5, 1909, on hand should be destroyed.

II.—Hereafter Artillery district ordnance officers will forward with their semiannual return of ordnance and ordnance stores a list enumerating the pyramid targets and components thereof destroyed in practice with submarine mine equipment.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

**G.O. 58, APRIL 23, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.**  
Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, Headquarters 1st Battalion and Batteries A and B, 5th Field Art. will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station.

**CIR. 10, APRIL 26, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.**  
The question having been submitted to the War Department as to whether Coast Artillery officers should be required to provide themselves with the arms and articles of personal equipment prescribed in Par. 97, G.O. No. 169, W.D., 1907, the following decision of the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

"Coast Artillery officers are required to provide themselves with the arms and articles of personal equipment and the horse equipments pertaining to their rank and duty, prescribed in Par. 97, G.O. No. 169, W.D., 1907."  
Paras. 1537, 1538 and 1539, Army Regulations, show conclusively that officers are not authorized to provide themselves with equipment furnished by the Ordnance Department for use of enlisted men without purchasing the same."  
It is the duty of the district commander not only to inspect and verify the equipment of officers on duty in his district, but to see that they provide themselves with the articles prescribed, which action should be taken by him without reference to the War Department."

By command of Major General Barry:  
W. A. SIMPSON, Adjutant General.

**CIR. 14, APRIL 26, 1910, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.**  
Hereafter all orders emanating from post or regimental headquarters in this department will be of uniform size. Type-written orders will be on paper of letter size, 10-12 by 8 inches, and orders that are printed will be of size 7-3-4 by 5 inches. All orders will have sufficient margin to permit of their being filed in proper form. One copy of each order or circular issued at posts will be sent to these headquarters immediately after issue.

By command of Brigadier General Mauns:  
HENRY C. CABELL, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

**G.O. 27, APRIL 27, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.**  
Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort W. H. Harrison for the trial of Post Coms. Sergt. Percy E. Butler, U.S.A., charged with a violation of the 21st and 62d Articles of War. The specifications alleged disobedience of orders. The accused pleaded "not guilty," was found "not guilty," and was acquitted. General Hodges, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "In the foregoing case of Post Coms. Sergt. Percy E. Butler, U.S.A., the acquittal is disapproved. Orders have already been given for his release from arrest and restoration to duty."

**CIR. 6, APRIL 21, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.**  
Cir. No. 20, series of 1906, from these headquarters, relative to leaves of absence, is hereby revoked.

**G.O. 21, APRIL 23, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.**  
Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth, of which Col. Arthur Williams, 11th Inf., was president, and Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav., was judge advocate, before was arraigned and tried Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf. Charge I—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."  
Charge II—"Embezzlement, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specifications under Charge I alleged that Captain Murphy, as custodian of the company fund of Co. E, 13th Inf., did enter or cause to be entered in the company fund and council book of said company, and did sign with his official signature certain official certificates known to be false. The specification of the second charge was that Captain Murphy, having received for Co. E, 13th Inf., the sum of \$28.50 from the Post Steam Laundry, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., did embezzle and convert to his own use said \$28.50, and did fail to account for the same, or any part thereof, in the company fund account.

Of Charge I he was found not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. Charge II, not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Sentence: "To be reduced twenty-five files in lineal rank on the list of captains of Infantry, and to be confined to the limits of the station where he may be serving for six months."  
General Smith, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The sentence in the foregoing case of Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf., is approved and will be duly executed. Captain Murphy will be released from arrest and restored to duty, subject to the restrictions imposed by the sentence herein."

Before the same court was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer, 13th Inf.

Charge: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification: In that Lieutenant Kaempfer, officer in charge of prisoners, did, in violation of standing orders, place Military Convicts Clyde Slocum and Arthur Summers, and Pvt. Charles W. Le Maire, Co. I, 3d Batn. of Engrs., paroled prisoners, at work outside of the prison from retreat to about nine o'clock p.m., without a guard, whereby the said three paroled prisoners were enabled to effect their escape at Fort Leavenworth, on March 20, 1910.

Plea: Specification, guilty, charge, guilty.

Findings: Specification, and the facts as charged, but attach no criminality thereto; charge, not guilty. Acquitted.

General Smith, commanding the Department, says: "In the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer, 13th Inf., the accused was charged with a violation of the standing orders relative to the performance of guard duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to which the accused pleaded guilty, and in his sworn statement before the court admits that his violation of orders was the result of his forgetfulness of the existence of the order, and his failure to acquaint himself therewith since the date of its publication. Notwithstanding, the court finds the facts as charged, but attaches no criminality thereto and acquits the accused. It is not understood how the court could reach the conclusion that the violation of a lawful order admittedly through forgetfulness and neglect does not constitute a military offense. While there are apparent extenuating circumstances surrounding the acts of the accused, and while these were matters properly affecting the degree of punishment, they should not have influenced the court in its findings of law and fact. The findings and acquittal are disappointed. Lieutenant Kaempfer will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

**G.O. 20, APRIL 27, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.**

Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G., having reported, is announced as inspector general of the department, vice Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d Field Art., who is relieved from duty in charge of said office and will report to the C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Troops A and D, 3d Cav., will stand relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., on May 1, 1910, and will proceed on that date, by marching overland, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for station.

All officers of the 3d Cavalry now at Fort Clark, except 2d Lieut. Abbott Boone, will accompany the column.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brigadier General Thomas, Department of Colorado commander, accompanied by his aid, 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman, 15th Inf., will proceed about May 2, to Tucson, Ariz., for the purpose of visiting and observing the Militia and U.S. troops in camp at that point. (April 21, D. Colo.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Major Chas. W. Kennedy, A.G., will be relieved from detail in the A.G. Dept., July 13, 1910, by Major B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., and will be assigned to duty with 16th Inf. (May 4, W.D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, J.A., U.S.A., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of inspector general of the department, relieving Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, 25th Inf. (April 21, D.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major Walter H. Gordon, I.G., is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., Department of Dakota, for duty as inspector general. (May 3, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, jr., Q.M., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, deputy Q.M.G., president of the examining board at Manila, at such time as he may be required by the board after July 1, 1910, for examination for promotion. (May 2, W.D.)

Capt. John R. R. Hannay, Q.M., will proceed from this city to Philadelphia, Pa., and report on May 2, 1910, to the depot Q.M. in the latter city for conference on the question of improvements upon tent duck and denim materials used by the Q.M.D. (April 29, W.D.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 96, W.D., April 25, 1910, as relates to Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Gilmore is revoked. (April 28, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Hahn upon arrival at Fort Wayne, Mich., will be sent to Fort Brady, Mich., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Gilmore. Sergeant Gilmore upon relief will be sent to Fort De Soto, Fla., for duty. (April 28, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James A. Haitman, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will be sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (April 28, W.D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 58, W.D., March 11, 1910, as relates to Post Q.M. Sergt. August Madsen is revoked. (May 3, W.D.)

Capt. Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M., is detailed as member of the board of officers appointed by S.O. 159, July 13, 1909, these headquarters, vice Col. William S. Patten, D.Q.M., retired. The board will reconvene at Fort Andrews, Mass., May 9, 1910. (May 3, D.E.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary general, in addition to his other duties will assume charge, temporarily, of the business of the office of purchasing commissary, Seattle, Wash., during the absence on leave of Major Hugh J. Gallagher, C.S. (May 3, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Paul L. Spaney desiring to relinquish unexpired portion of furlough, will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (April 28, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Lemuel A. Bryan upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. James F. Woods, who will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty. (May 2, W.D.)  
Post Coms. Sergt. Hugo Laskowski, San Francisco, will proceed at once to Alcatraz Island, for temporary duty to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Philip E. Cantlon. (April 22, D. Cal.)

Par. 1, S.O. 70, W.D., March 25, 1910, relating to Post Coms. Sergt. Henry Harrig, is revoked. (April 29, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of reading a paper on "Gunshot Wounds of Recent Wars" before the surgical section of the American Medical Association, which meets in that city June 7 to 10, 1910. (May 2, W.D.)

Capt. Charles F. Craig, M.C., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the seventh annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 11, 1910. (May 2, W.D.)

Major Thomas U. Raymond, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Manila, vice Major Christopher C. Collins, M.C., relieved. (May 2, W.D.)

Capt. C. O. Howard, M.C., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and upon the completion thereof will proceed not later than May 20, 1910, to join his station at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as heretofore ordered. (May 2, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about April 26, 1910, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 23, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, M.C., is extended until such time as it will be necessary for him to start for San Francisco, to take transport for the Philippine Islands about June 6, 1910. (April 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about May 10, 1910, is granted Capt. Leartus J. Owen, M.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (April 18, D. Lakes.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C., when his services can be spared by the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y. (April 30, W.D.)

Capt. James F. Hall, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to conduct the examination on May 16, 1910, only of applicants for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps. (April 30, W.D.)

Capt. Reuben B. Miller, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Meade, S.D., and will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital at that place for duty, relieving Capt. Omar W. Pinkston, M.C., who will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (April 30, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Frederic E. Jenkins upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Joseph Pingard, who will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf. First Lieut. Arthur C. Delacroix upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty. (April 30, W.D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for twenty days, on May 5, 1910, is granted Dental Surg. Robert H. Mills, U.S.A. Upon completion of leave Dental Surgeon Mills will stand relieved from duty in this department in order to enable him to comply with Par. 2, S.O. 22, Feb. 9, 1910, W.D. (April 27, D.E.)

Dental Surg. Minot E. Scott will proceed for temporary duty to the stations in the order named below, departing from each upon the completion of the necessary dental work, or not later than the date set opposite such post, viz.: Vancouver Barracks, Washington, May 9; Fort Lawton, June 6; Fort Worden, July 12; Fort Flagler, Aug. 5; Fort Casey, Aug. 29; Fort Ward, Sept. 7; Fort George Wright, Oct. 20; Fort Walla Walla, Nov. 12, and Boise Barracks, Idaho, Nov. 22. (April 21, D. Col.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas P. Davison, H.C., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Elmo D. Mathews, H.C., who will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, for duty. (April 30, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.

Capt. Elliott J. Dent, C.E., is relieved from duty with Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers. (April 30, W.D.)

Leave for three months and thirteen days, to take effect about July 15, 1910, is granted Capt. John R. Slatery, C.E. (April 29, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Sage jr., C.E., upon his arrival in the United States. (April 28, W.D.)

The officer who shall be detailed by the C.O., Washington Barracks, D.C., as quartermaster of that post, to relieve 2d Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, C.E., will, in addition to his other duties assume charge of construction work at Washington Barracks, relieving Lieutenant Rockwell of that duty. (May 3, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about June 1, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Earl J. Atkisson, C.E. (May 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harold S. Hetrick, C.E., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of obtaining certain additional notes and information in regard to the western section of the land defense project of Boston. (May 4, W.D.)

Col. Frederic V. Abbot, C.E., in addition to the duties assigned to him April 23, 1910, is detailed as engineer of the 1st and 2d Lighthouse Districts, to relieve Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, C.E., of that duty. (May 4, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major William A. Phillips, O.D., will make one visit to the rifle range, Sea Girt, N.J., on official business pertaining to the test of ammunition, and return to his proper station. (May 2, W.D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 272, W.D., Nov. 22, 1909, as directs that Ord. Sergt. Morris P. Kuhns be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., is amended to read, "with permission to delay one month en route." (April 29, W.D.)

Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart, O.D., will make not to exceed two visits to the rifle range, Sea Girt, N.J., on business pertaining to the test of ammunition, and return to his proper station after each visit. Captain Stewart will make one of the visits to Sea Girt herein directed via Frankford Arsenal, Pa., on business pertaining to the selection of ammunition for the test. (May 2, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Anton Petersen, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 29, W.D.)

Capt. Walter M. Wilhelm, O.D., is relieved from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will join his proper station. (May 2, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William O'Neill, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 3, W.D.)

Sergt. of Ord. George Thornton, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 3, W.D.)  
Major David M. King, O.D., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kas., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Sheridan, Ill., on business pertaining to the inspection of batteries of the Field Artillery at those posts. (May 4, W.D.)

Corpl. of Ord. George F. Bleil upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 4, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, O.S.O.

Capt. E. J. Wallace, Signal Corps (C.A.C.), will proceed to Honolulu on the first available transport. (April 26, D. Cal.)

First Class Sergt. Frank Spaulding, Signal Corps, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (May 2, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for three months, from about June 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav., Fort Walla Walla. (April 18, D. Col.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Second Lieut. David B. Talley, 3d Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may designate for examination. (May 2, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect June 1, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Cheever, 3d Cav. (April 29, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Cheever, 3d Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., to take effect Sept. 30, 1910, after more than thirty-four years' service. He will proceed to his home. (April 29, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-eight days, about April 20, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 3d Cav. (April 18, D.T.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav. (May 2, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Philip W. Corbusier, 7th Cav., upon his relief from duty at the State University, Lexington, Ky. (April 28, W.D.)

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., appointed in Par. 18, S.O. 270, Nov. 19, 1909, W.D., during the temporary absence of Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav. (April 29, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

The resignation by Chaplain Neil P. Brennan, 8th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 1, 1910. (April 28, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Squadron Sergt. Major William Washington, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 2, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for twenty-one days, about May 27, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 10th Cav. (May 4, D.E.)

Leave for one month and twelve days is granted Major George H. Sands, 10th Cav. (May 3, D.E.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Leave for ten days, to take effect May 21, 1910, is granted Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav. (April 29, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 2d Field Art., is detailed for duty with Light Battery A, National Guard of Missouri, during the practice march of that battery Aug. 13 to 22, 1910. (April 29, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Hammond, 3d Field Art., upon his relief from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (April 30, W.D.)

Capt. Willard D. Newbill, 3d Field Art., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., vice Capt. Julian R. Linsey, 15th Cav., relieved. (May 3, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about April 30, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Dunn, 3d Field Art. (April 18, D.T.)  
Leave for twenty-four days, to take effect about May 5, 1910, is granted Capt. Brooke Payne, adjutant, 3d Field Art. (April 27, D.T.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

The leave granted Major George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (April 28, D.E.)  
Capt. Russell P. Reeder, C.A.C., unassigned, is assigned to the 124th Co., and will join company to which assigned. (April 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Stephen Abbot, C.A.C., relieved treatment General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., detailed as an assistant to the officer in charge of the Fort Reno Remount Depot and will proceed to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty. (April 29, W.D.)  
The leave granted Chaplain Frederick L. Kunnecke, C.A.C., is extended seven days. (April 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. James B. Dillard, C.A.C. (now captain, O. D.), is placed on the unassigned list, to take effect July 1, 1910, the date of expiration of his detail in the Ordnance Department, and will report upon expiration of leave heretofore granted him to the C.O., Artillery District of Narragansett Bay, for duty on his staff. (April 28, W.D.)

The following changes in assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. James F. Brady, now unassigned, is assigned to the 138th Co., Sept. 1, 1910. He will join company to which assigned upon its arrival at San Francisco, and proceed with it to the Philippine Islands. Capt. Louis E. Bennett from the 152d Co. to the 11th Co., to take effect Aug. 1, 1910. First Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury from the 40th Co. to the 11th Co., to take effect Aug. 1, 1910. Chaplain Samuel J. Smith is relieved from duty at Fort Mott, N.Y., and will join the companies of Coast Artillery now at Fort Mott heretofore designated for service in the Philippine Division, and proceed with those companies to the Philippine Islands and take station at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (April 28, W.D.)

The following changes in assignments and transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Frederick E. Johnston is assigned to 107th Co., May 29, 1910, date he is relieved from detail in Pay Department, and on or before expiration of any leave which may be granted him, will join company to which assigned. Capt. Alfred S. Morgan from the 107th to the 66th Co. He will join the company to which transferred upon arrival at Fort Preble, Me., of Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, C.A.C. Capt. Edward Kimmel from the 80th to the 106th Co. He will join company to which transferred upon arrival at Key West Barracks, Fla., of Capt. William H. Monroe, C.A.C. Capt. Hanson B. Black, unassigned, is assigned to 23d Co. He will join the company to which assigned as soon as practicable after June 9, 1910, date of his relief from duty with Signal Corps. Capt. William H. Monroe from the 23d to the 80th Co., and will join company to which transferred. Capt. John W. C. Abbott from the 66th to the 153d Co., and will join company to which transferred upon expiration of any leave which may be granted him. Capt. Charles L. Lanham from the 1st to the 99th Co., and will join company to which transferred. Capt. Francis H. Lomax from the 153d to the 91st Co., and will join company to which transferred. (April 28, W.D.)

The leave granted Major George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (April 28, D.E.)  
Capt. Jarius A. Moore, C.A.C., detailed in the Subsistence Department to take effect June 9, 1910, will proceed on that date, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Fort Riley, to take a course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks. (April 30, W.D.)

Leave for two months, on or after May 10, 1910, is granted Major John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (April 22, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Hunter, C.A.C., is detailed as member of the board of officers appointed by S.O. No. 227, Oct. 1, 1909, these headquarters, vice Col. Henry L. Harris, C.A.C., retired from active service. The board will reconvene at Governors Island, N.Y., May 20, 1910, for further consideration of the instruction of Coast Artillery Reserves and the preparation of regulations governing the instruction, examination and issuance of certificates of proficiency to officers of Coast Artillery Reserves. (May 3, D.E.)

First Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, C.A.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person not later than June 12, 1910, for temporary duty until it shall be necessary for him to comply with the provisions of Par. 21, S.O. 52, March 4, 1910, W.D. (May 4, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Sick leave for two months, about May 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. William M. Goodale, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (April 20, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, April 21, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks. (April 20, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, 1st Inf., now at Marshall, Tex., absent with leave, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (May 4, W.D.)

Sergt. Adam B. Kremer, 1st Inf., Nevada, Mo., having been relieved from further duty with the Organized Militia of Missouri, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (April 25, D. Mo.)

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month and twenty-three days, about June 8, 1910, is granted Capt. James E. Bell, 2d Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (April 16, D.D.)

Second Lieut. William W. Boddie, 2d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and, if necessary, for surgical treatment. (May 2, W.D.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Sick leave for ten days is granted Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (April 27, D. Cal.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 97, April 26, 1910, W.D., as directs Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, 9th Inf., to proceed to San Francisco, and sail on transport upon which he may secure transportation to join his regiment in the Philippine Division is amended so as to direct him to remain on duty at his present station for a period of one month from date of receipt of this order, pending final action on an application for transfer, upon the expiration of which, and in the absence of further orders, he will proceed to join his regiment. (April 29, W.D.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 1, 1910, by 1st Lieut. C. E. Reese, 15th Inf., and will join his regiment. (May 3, W.D.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Lieut. Rhea Jackson, 12th Inf., having reported at these headquarters on April 16, 1910, will report to the Chief of Staff of the department, for duty pertaining to the Army maneuvers to be held in this department in the month of August. (April 18, D. Col.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Under A.R. 55, leave for one month, about May 4, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. George R. Koehler, 14th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (April 28, D.D.)

Leave for two months, about May 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Edward R. Stone, 14th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (April 27, D.D.)  
First Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 14th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D., is detailed as assistant instructor of officers of the Organized Militia of the state of Montana, during the encampment to be held for those officers at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., May 2 to 6, 1910, inclusive. (April 19, D.D.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Concordia College,

Fort Wayne, Ind., to take effect Aug. 1, 1910, vice Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf., who is relieved from duty at that college to take effect that date, and will then join his regiment. (May 3, W.D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. GARDENER.

Major Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect July 18, 1910, vice Major Chase W. Kennedy, adjutant general, who is relieved from detail in that department and is assigned to the 16th Inf., to take effect that date, and will then join his regiment. (May 4, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, about May 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 16th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (April 20, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty days, about May 6, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (April 21, D. Mo.)

Cols. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., and Thomas F. Davis, 18th Inf., will report to board of medical officers and, if not adversely reported upon by the board, will report to the G.O., Fort Crook, Neb., under whose supervision they will take the riding test. (April 20, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. George F. Waugh, 16th Inf., now at these headquarters, is relieved from duty in connection with the preparation of the Progressive Military Map of the United States and will proceed to his station, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (April 26, D.T.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George F. Waugh, 16th Inf. (April 28, D.T.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Col. Thomas F. Davis, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to Fort Crook, Neb., to arrive not later than 25th inst., to take the physical examinations and riding test. (April 20, D. Mo.)

Par. 4, S.O. 246, series 1909, these headquarters, appointing a board of medical officers at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., as Par. 5 of same order, directing Col. Thomas F. Davis, 18th Inf., to report to the board for physical examinations and to take riding test, are revoked. (April 21, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, about May 10, 1910, is granted Major Marcus D. Cronin, 18th Inf. (May 4, W.D.)

##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave for two months, upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., recruiting officer. (May 4, W.D.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for one month, about June 25, 1910, is granted Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska. (April 25, D. Cal.)

Major Henry C. Hodges, jr., 22d Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, will proceed, as soon as possible after the opening of navigation, to Fort Egbert, Alaska, and assume command of that post. (April 25, D. Cal.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Cook Harold Christensen, Co. B, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 2, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Joel R. Lee, 23d Inf., is extended ten days. (May 2, W.D.)

Major Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters, in charge of the general scheme of instruction of Infantry officers of the Militia in this department. (April 23, D.T.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., upon his relief from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth. (May 4, W.D.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for one month, about June 12, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Byrd Sneed, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (April 22, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Charles G. Bickham, 27th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for re-examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (April 28, W.D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Leave for one month, about May 28, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (April 28, D.D.)

Leave for seventeen days, about May 15, 1910, is granted Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (April 27, D.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (April 25, D.D.)  
Leave for one month, about May 28, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Stanley L. James, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (April 25, D.D.)

##### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regiment, will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, at such time as he may designate for examination. (May 2, W.D.)

Leave for four months, about July 13, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. (May 4, D.E.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for ten days is granted Major George C. Saffarans, P.S. (April 30, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers consisting of Major Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Blase Cole, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Crook, Neb., to make the physical examinations of such field officers as may be ordered before it. (April 20, D. Mo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., May 2, 1910, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of gunners of Field Artillery. Detail for the board: Major John E. McMahon, Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, 6th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Cortlandt Parker, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 6th Field Art. During the examination of Battery F, 6th Field Art., Capt. Winfred B. Carr, 6th Field Art., is designated a member of the board, relieving Captain Cassels. (April 21, D. Mo.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Amos W. Kimball, Capt. Ralph Harrison and Elmer Lindsay, quartermasters, is appointed to meet at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa., May 4, 1910, for the purpose of passing upon samples of olive drab fabrics to be submitted with bids to be opened at Philadelphia on that date. (April 29, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, April 28, for the purpose of examining certain tracts of land in the vicinity of that post and making recommendation with a view to the acquisition of a new target range thereat: Capt. Thomas F. Schley, 23d Inf.; Capt. William H. Waldron, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf. (April 28, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 1st Inf.; Capt. Mathew A. Reasoner, M.D.; 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Davis, 1st Inf., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to assist Capt. John J. Bradley, acting J.A., the officer in charge of the military tournament to be held at Tacoma, Wash., July 24-31, 1910, in the preparation of a program of events, the determination of prizes and awards, and in the carrying out of the tournament. (April 29, D. Col.)

A board of officers to consist of Major E. Evelett Winslow, G.E., Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, C.A.C., Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, Signal Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Ruger, Hawaii, at the call of the senior member of the board, for the purpose of deciding details of fire control construction in the Artillery District of Honolulu, in which two or more departments are concerned. (May 4, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY EQUIPMENT BOARD.

The following officers, members of the Infantry Equipment

Board, are relieved from station at Davenport, Iowa, to take effect upon the conclusion of the demonstration in Washington of articles of equipment for Infantry: Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D.; Major George Bell, jr., I.G.; Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf.; Capt. Merck B. Stewart, 8th Inf.; Capt. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf. Colonel Greene, Lieutenant Colonel Hobbs and Major Bell will proceed at the proper time to join their proper stations. Captain Harbeson will proceed at the proper time to Manila. Captains Stewart and De Witt will report in person at the proper time to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office. (May 8, W.D.)

#### MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers are designated as instructors at the camp of instruction for infantry officers of the Militia of California to be conducted at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from June 12 to 19, 1910, inclusive: Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey; Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco; Capt. George H. McMaster, 8th Inf., Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th Inf., and Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., Presidio of Monterey; Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., and these headquarters; Capt. James L. Bevans, M.C., Army General Hospital, and Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., 1st Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, 8th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey.

Those officers above named who are stationed at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will report to Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 8th Inf., in person; those stationed elsewhere will report to him by letter, for preliminary instructions. At the proper time the officers named will report in person to Lieut. Col. Bullard for the duty indicated, upon completion of which those not stationed at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will return to their proper stations. (April 28, D. Cal.)

#### PHYSICAL TESTS.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major Charles E. Marrow, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Ira C. Brown, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., May 7, 1910, for the physical examination of such field officers as may be ordered before it. (April 22, D. Colo.)

The following officers will report in person to the president of the medical board to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., not later than noon, May 7, 1910, for physical examination, and if found fit to take the test, will report in person to Col. William H. Miller, A.Q.M.G., May 9, 1910, to take the riding test: Col. William H. Miller, A.Q.M.G.; Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., and Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf. (April 22, D. Colo.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Capt. Robert H. Pierson, M.C., and Capt. Mathew A. Reasoner, M.C., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 7, 1910, for the physical examination of field officers. (April 22, D. Cal.)

The following officers will report in person to the president of the medical board to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for physical examination, and if found fit to take the test, will report in person to Lieut. Col. Gonzalez S. Bingham, D.Q.M.G., May 9, 1910, to take the riding test: Lieut. Col. Gonzalez S. Bingham, D.Q.M.G.; Majors James F. McIndoe, C.E., John H. Gardner, 1st Cav., and Francis J. Kernan, 25th Inf. (April 22, D. Colo.)

#### DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, April 30, 1910.

The Adjutant General, Washington.  
Following deaths occurred since last report:  
Abscess of the liver—Pvt. William P. Coulton, Co. B, 23d Regiment, U.S. Infantry, April 22.  
Drowned—body recovered—Corpl. George Davis, Co. E, 4th Regiment, U.S. Infantry, April 19.  
Bright's disease—Pvt. Arthur H. Fowler, Co. H, 19th Regiment, U.S. Infantry, April 9.

DUVALL.

#### PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:		Leave	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Transport.	S.F.					
Sheridan	...Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 3	12	
Sheridan	...May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	13	
Logan	...Jun. 6	Jun. 13	Jun. 28	Jul. 3	12	
Sheridan	...July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	13	
Sheridan	...Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13	
Logan	...Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12	
Sheridan	...Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13	
Sheridan	...Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	13	
Logan	...Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	13	

From Manila, P.I.:		Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay day
Transport.	Leave, Manila	Nagasaki about	Honolulu about	S.F. about	at S.F.
Sheridan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	22
Logan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 6	May 14	23
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	22
Sheridan	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	July 6	July 14	22
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	23
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	22
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	22
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	23
Sheridan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	22
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
CROOK—Arrived at Manila March 21.  
DIX—Arrived Honolulu May 3.  
INGALLS—At Newport News.  
KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford. At Newport News, Va.  
LOGAN—Left Honolulu May 4.  
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco May 5.  
SHERMAN—Left Guam April 27.  
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.  
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 16.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. C. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding. Seattle, Wash.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps, New York.  
LISCUM—In Philippine waters.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., San Diego, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C., Fort St. Philip April 6 and remains until May 15.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Robert E. Eddy, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C., at Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 155th Co., C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md., from April 21 to May 15.  
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Caswell, N.C., from April 2 to May 15.

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to President Taft May 4 and went out of existence. Claims of 542 American citizens who alleged they suffered damages through the war with Spain and the Cuban revolution were passed upon. More than \$2,000,000 was claimed by 152 members of the crew of the battleship Maine. The largest claim filed was that of the Constancia Sugar Company, which wanted more than \$4,000,000. It got \$37,000 from the commission. The largest single claim paid was \$80,000.

The board for the examination of officers for detail to the Ordnance Department has finished the marking of the papers and submitted its report, which, with all the other papers, has been sent to the board at Sandy Hook, which will make recommendations of details from these examined officers and from those eligible for re-detail. The result will not be known until this latter board shall report.

Information of interest to commissary officers and to those having to do with the making up of ration returns will be found in Circular 25, April 23, 1910, War Department, which we publish in this issue under our Army head.

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## IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF NAVY PERSONNEL

A constant force of enlisted men, free from many of the fluctuations and changes which afflict the present personnel, is expected to result from two projects of the Navy Department, those of providing retirement pay for the enlisted men, and foreign cruises for the fleet. The former is counted on to keep in the Navy men worth having, and the latter is looked to to attract young men of an adventurous spirit, possessed of a desire to "see the world." The great question confronting the Department for years has been how to make re-enlistment sufficiently enticing to young men to induce them to continue to serve on board ship. The plan of providing pay on retirement for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, which is proposed by the bill introduced by Senator Perkins (S. 7765), published in our issue of April 23, page 1010, will prove to be a great saving to the Government in the long run; indeed, its economy should soon begin to show itself. By this bill, after sixteen years of service the enlisted man would retire with two-fifths pay, after twenty years on three-fifths pay, and after twenty-five years on three-fourths pay, in the latter case an addition of \$15.75 being made for commutation of clothing, quarters, fuel and light, as in the Army. Taking the case of an ex-chief petty officer, receiving actually \$90 a month at the time of retirement, he would on the basis, say, of twelve years' service, get \$32.40 a month retired pay for the rest of his life, all Army, Navy and Marine Corps service being credited in determining his period of service.

The present provision of retirement after thirty years is too vague to the young man just past twenty to be of any attraction to him. He wants to have something more immediate. This he gets by the provision that every extra period gives him a higher rate of retired pay, and that in only a dozen years more he can retire. The men who would profit by this retired pay would be, too, the ones deserving it, for, as one expert in the matter of naval enlisted men said the other day, a man who hasn't the qualities in him to rise above an ordinary seaman in sixteen years has long before that period gone out of the Navy of his own free will or he has been told his room is preferred to his company. Every worthy seaman is constantly looking for promotion, from the moment he steps foot on the deck of a warship. He is, in a sense, as eager to become a petty officer as the commissioned officer is to see his number on the list grow toward the small figures.

On June 30, 1908, there were fifty-four men in the ninth enlistment in the Navy, 113 in the eighth, 197 in the seventh, 286 in the sixth, and 433 in the fifth. If the proposed bill had been applied practically under those conditions the maximum cost to the Government would have been only \$369,362 for the year. As a matter of fact, the cost would probably not have exceeded \$200,000, which would have gradually decreased. Within three years the saving would be \$645,000 a year, and this would continually increase, through the saving in transportation, recruiting and first outfits. There is a great loss to the Government yearly now because of the rapid change in the personnel results in an increase in the cost of transportation from place of enlistment to the training station and back home, in providing the initial \$60 outfit and the cost of training the raw recruit, to say nothing of the loss of efficiency on ships through the stream of new men continually coming on. The actual saving in having on the ships a trained force that is practically constant would of itself, experts believe, more than offset the cost in money required to provide the actual retired pay.

When the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet next fall go to the Mediterranean, in pursuance of the policy of the Department to give the Pacific and the Atlantic fleets foreign cruises each year, more than the usual liberty will be given to shore parties. The appreciation of the generosity in shore leave which the men showed during the cruise of the Battleship Fleet around the world is taken as an indication that even more than the customary generosity would not be unwise, and that the liberty given might well be of a character to enable the men to gather much information about the places visited. An attempt will be made, as far as consistent with disciplinary purposes, to have the ships visit places in which the men would naturally take a present interest, such as Messina, famous as the scene of the recent earthquake; Naples, with the volcano Vesuvius to charm visitors, while the great port of Genoa, now called the busiest port in the whole of Italy, will give the men of the fleet the opportunity to see the chief maritime center of that country.

The wisdom of making such foreign cruises was demonstrated by the information which the men obtained from their tour around the world in the battleships and by the good behavior which marked their visits ashore.

The old days when sailormen left ship for a riotous time ashore were clearly shown to have passed forever. In many cases the men organized sightseeing tours not only for the inspection of the actual port, but also of the country in the immediate vicinity, especially if there were famous objects to be seen near by. The officers noted this disposition of the men to use the shore liberty for some other purpose than carousing, and this tendency impressed the Department with the wisdom of catering to this laudable desire among the men of the Navy to increase their knowledge of the world. It was brought home to them more strongly than ever that the Navy, of all occupations, best offers the chance of satisfying the desire of young men to see the world, and that if it were developed it would eventually become one of the strongest attractions of the Navy for the drawing of young men to the Service. The Secretary of the Navy's letter to Congress pointing out the advantages of such a system of graded retirements for the men of the Navy and Marine Corps was not only a strong presentation of the claims of the men to such a privilege, but also of the financial saving which would be effected in lessening the cost of training and in adding to the efficiency of the ships' force of fighting men.

#### NEW INFANTRY EQUIPMENT TEST.

The demonstration given by the Board on Infantry Equipment at the War College, Washington, on the afternoon of May 4, was one of the most instructive military tests given in the National Capital for many years. So great was the interest that the spectators, who were chiefly military men, numbered nearly one hundred. The demonstration was given in the auditorium. Every department in the War Department sent a representative, in some cases several, while the interest extended to the Marine Corps, from which ten officers were present, headed by Major General Elliott, commanding the Corps. The demonstration occupied about an hour and a half. Each phase of the test was explained by some member of the board, so that the demonstration resolved itself really into an illustrated lecture. All the members of the board were present: Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf., president; Major George Bell, jr., I.G. Dept., Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th Inf., and Capt. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf.

The equipment brought on from Rock Island, where the board has been holding sessions, is for three officers and 108 men. The program of demonstration includes pitching camp, breaking camp, etc. Each article of the equipment in the test of May 4 was laid out and fully explained, the difference between the proposed and the existing type being fully set forth. Among the articles were the field belt, the garrison belt, bolo, bayonet scabbard, canteen, shelter tent, overcoat, sweater, blanket, hat, artificer's chest, field desk, ration chest, tin receptacles, entrenching tool, ponchos and a combination poncho and sleeping bag. The most interest centered in the pack itself. This is about ten pounds lighter than the present pack, including the man's own clothes. It does not interfere with the soldier's movements, and the separation of the marching equipment from the fighting necessities can be quickly effected. The roll is vertical, hanging between the shoulders and the waist, and is easily and quickly adjusted. Two enlisted men, one wearing the old and the other the new equipment, made the changes and alterations easily understood by the onlookers. The ease with which the pack could be adjusted to shooting while lying down, while sitting and while standing and kneeling was demonstrated, and even the use of it while sitting down for a rest was illustrated practically. The chief feature of the pack was the ease with which the soldier could rid himself of the marching impedimenta. When the part which included his blanket and shelter half was taken off he was left with only two days' rations, a first-aid packet, ammunition, rifle, bayonet and entrenching tool.

The matter of equipment has been gone into by the board in the most thorough manner. There was a two hundred mile march-out made by the troops at Fort Benjamin Harrison, while at the Presidio of Monterey similar practical tests were made before the board considered it had gone over the subject with sufficient care. In these marches the value of the surplus kit, in which the soldier can pack what he does not need on the march, was tested. In breaking camp the soldier put into this kit what he thought he could get along without, and the kit was put into the wagon. When camp was made at night, if the wagons were up the kit could be drawn upon for extending the comfort of the man; if not, he put up with what he brought with him.

The result of the arrival of the Infantry Equipment Board in Washington and the beginning of the demonstrations as to the desirable changes in the load of the soldier it is expected will be to defer final revision of the Drill Regulations until the equipment matter is settled, as the changes in equipment may make changes necessary in the regulations which it would be unwise not to look forward to. It is a case of make haste slowly with the officers in charge of the last steps in the preparation of the revised book. It is apparent from the first demonstration of the Equipment Board, as well as from its report, that decided changes are in store, looking to a marked lessening of the weight the soldier has to carry, and whatever doubt may have been entertained as to the possible effect of the researches of the Equipment Board on the Drill Regulations was dissipated by the demonstration of May 4. Moreover, it is understood that the work of the Cavalry Board, which has been ordered to

Rock Island to consider equipment, will also be largely affected by the labors of the Infantry Board, and some maintain that it would not be unwise if it should await the decision of the Infantry before going too deeply into the question of equipment.

The next Infantry equipment test will take place at 2 p.m. May 7 at Washington Barracks, D.C. A war strength company, with all equipments, wagon trains and three days' rations and forage, will be used in the demonstration.

#### ARMY PHYSICAL TESTS.

That an exempt list will grow out of the present Army physical tests there is little reason to doubt, or at least there will certainly be a strong effort put forth to establish a category of exemption in which may be placed officers whose rank and duties do not require them to be in the field with troops, and who would, therefore, not need that physical vigor which is requisite in those who are in the field. The desire for this exempt class had its birth in the fact that in the plan for amending the annual physical test the members of the Engineer Corps were excused from the obligation to walk or ride. Looking at the matter entirely with the eye of hygienists, the medical officers hold that there are other officers whose duties should no more make necessary physical training, such as is meant in the physical tests, than the duties of the Engineers. Senior staff officers, those whose work does not call for more activity than the task of Engineers in river and harbor work, or that of those whose rank and duties do not require them to be in the field and yet whose services are of great importance, are held up as worthy of exemption on the ground that to put them under a physical test requirement might deprive the Service of their experience and training. Another view of the matter is set forth by those who do not believe in exemption. They say that, viewed broadly, the fact that an officer's duties are not of a nature to call for the activity in the field such as a line officer of Infantry, for example, may have to display, is only an added reason why he should take the physical test. If *mens sana in corpore sano* is to be the watchword of the Army as a result of developing interest in physical training, then surely, these maintain, officers whose duties call for the minimum of physical exercise need the test the most.

As a result of the preliminary plan of exercise which it was thought might bring about an intelligent discussion disclosing any weakness in the proposed system, which has been under trial by officers at Fort Myer, Fort Leavenworth and the Army War College in Washington, officers participating in these experimental walks or rides have sent in reports which have passed through the hand of Surg. Gen. George H. Torney, who has commented upon the views of the officers and the results achieved as well as upon the excusing of the Engineer officers from the necessity of complying with the test order. As is the case in all rules for the preservation of health, difficulty has been found in determining just where to draw the line, and how to deal with the questions of climate and weather conditions. In a country like California or in the Philippines, where there is a determinate rainy and dry period, the riding or walking tests would be totally different from those held in a country where the weather is not divided into such periods. The question of tropical conditions, it is felt, must also be carefully considered, and as the subject of elimination has been postponed till the return of Major Gen. Leonard Wood it is understood that in deference to his pronounced and very intelligent views on the subject of exercise, the final amending of the order will be deferred until his return. General Wood's early life on the plains showed him the virtue of rational physical training, but he believes that a hard and fast rule of physical tests might do more harm than good by putting some constitutions under an unnecessary strain.

The retiring Chief of Staff of the Army, General Bell, has put himself on record as in favor of an increase of the Signal Corps; opposed to selection, but in favor of elimination and opposed to making the Chief of Artillery ex-officio a major general. What General Bell thinks as to the Extra Officers bill is shown in the quotation from him, given elsewhere. With selection, General Bell said before the Senate Committee, "no ambitious officer would ever seek to fit himself for high command by any other means than the accumulation of influence." Of elimination he said: "I know of no one who does not favor eliminating the unfit and inefficient." At the same time General Bell said that he did not know how to get at elimination, and the Secretary of War had not made up his mind. Asked as to how far the General Staff had proceeded in formulating a comprehensive scheme for Army reorganization, General Bell said: "They have accumulated a great deal of material and a great many data bearing on the past military policy of the Government, have suggested the defects in that policy, have accumulated the evidence showing that there were defects, and have listened to all the different departments with a view to getting their ideas and embodying them in some concrete form. That has all been drawn up, but a proposition agreeable to all parties interested has never yet been completed, although there is no serious difference in their views."

Capt. Roy C. Smith appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, May 3, 4 and 6, discussing at great length the

Naval Personnel bill. Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted by Captain Smith to an elaboration of the memorandum and comments which were sent to the committee by the Navy Department. On these days Captain Smith was allowed to proceed without much interruption from the members. The members of the committee on Friday began to ply the Captain with questions, with a view to securing additional light on a number of the features of the bill.

Another effort will be made to bring up the Volunteer Retired Officers bill under the unanimous consent rule next Monday. The Military Committee will not be reached on the Wednesday calendar call for four or five weeks, and the advocates of the measure are anxious to secure an early consideration of the bill. The present indications are that the measure will produce a long discussion on the floor of the House when it is taken up. Ten or twelve members have amendments which they will propose, and it will require at least a day's session to dispose of them. Representative Sulzer has two amendments which he intends to propose which will receive considerable support from both sides of the House. One amendment changes the time of retirement for officers, under the bill, from 70 to 64 years. The other provides that officers shall receive one-half pay instead of one-third, as the bill has been reported. "There is no reason," said Mr. Sulzer, "why the Volunteer officers should not retire at 64, the same age at which the Regular officers retire. Not many soldiers who have had a long service in the Civil War live past the age of 70 years. Then the Government in 1832 provided for the retirement of Revolutionary soldiers at half pay, and it is more able now to take care of the soldiers of the Civil War than it was the Revolutionary soldiers. In fifteen years after its passage I do not believe that a dollar will be paid under this bill, as all of the soldiers will be dead at that time. They are passing away, and the Government has been too tardy in the recognition of their heroic conduct."

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston and Washington, who is by virtue of his service in the Civil War a brigadier general by brevet, has written to Col. Thomas L. Livermore, of Boston, stating his objections to the bill to create a Civil War Volunteer Retired List, of which he will be one of the beneficiaries if it becomes a law. In this letter General Adams says: "I am wholly opposed to lending any countenance to a scheme which impresses me as being uncalled for and most unjust. As you and I well know, we who took commissions in the Service during the Civil War did not go into the Army as a life occupation; and, when the war terminated, we were more than ready: we were eager to return to civil life and take our chances in it. Military service as a permanence offered to us few attractions. The present position of an ex-Volunteer officer of the Civil War seems to me, therefore, to be in no respect, so far as what is called retirement is concerned, on the same footing as that of those who devoted their whole active lives to the military service of the country, and who took none of the chances of betterment which civil life so freely offered. Having passed their lives in the Service, it is only right these men should have provision made for them in old age. I sincerely hope protest will be made against this measure, which I cannot but regard as little short of an affront to every high-minded Volunteer officer who held a commission in the great war."

Agreement was reached on May 6 by the Senate Naval Committee on amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, which will be reported to the Senate on Monday. The two-battleship provision remains as it came from the House. Six destroyers and one submarine are added to the House's building program. Aside from the amendments to the building program, the Senate increased the other appropriations about \$400,000. The Senate Committee refused to restore the reorganization provision, which was stricken out in the House on point of order. This is a victory for the advocates of the Newberry plan, as the House provision was an indirect endorsement of the Meyer plan. There is no provision in the bill to legalize the naval stores reserve fund.

The relations between the Secretary of the Navy and the Paymaster General of the Navy are not such as to promote efficient co-operation, though the stories appearing in print, to the effect that the Paymaster General has treated communications from the Secretary with neglect are specifically denied. As the Senate has called for the correspondence between the two we shall get at the facts. Secretary Meyer wishes for an appropriation of \$25,000 to investigate the methods of doing business in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, employing expert accountants to conform its methods to the best models in the business world. The Senate Committee has decided to publish the correspondence between Secretary Meyer, Attorney General Wickersham and Paymaster Rogers on the Naval Fund Stores controversy. It will appear as an appendix to Secretary Meyer's hearing before the Senate Committee on the subject. This is to be done at the request of Senator Hale, who is championing Paymaster Rogers.

The location of the Marine Corps School advanced base is not yet decided. New London and Port Royal are under consideration. The latter place offers many advantages. The present class of Marine Corps Officers' School at the latter place graduates about Dec. 23 next.

## THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

## BILLS PASSED BY SENATE.

The Maine is to be raised and the bodies now lying in her hulk are to be recovered and buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington. The Senate, without debate, on May 4 passed the bill of the House which directs the raising of the wreck by the Secretary of War and the board of engineers with "all convenient speed." When the bodies are buried in Arlington the mast of the ship will be raised above the graves as a monument. Twelve years the wreck of the Maine has lain in the harbor of Havana, and the people of the United States rejoice with those who have so successfully carried the fight through Congress for the removal of this grim reminder of a nation's seeming indifference from the pathway of commerce in a foreign harbor, and for the payment of a nation's respect to a nation's dead. This is the second act Congress adopted for the raising of the Maine. The first bill, passed in 1898, appropriated only \$200,000, and although a firm of Chicago contractors bid for and obtained the contract they abandoned it, presumably because they found their bid too low to permit of their carrying it out without loss. The present bill carries an appropriation of \$500,000, which the Secretary of the Navy has advised Congress will probably prove sufficient to cover the expense.

The Senate on May 4 passed the Pension Appropriation bill with the committee amendments restoring to the bill the provisions for continuing the eighteen pension agencies, by the reduction of which to one the House had sought to bring about a substantial saving in pension administration. The bill carries \$155,800,000.

The Senate on May 4 passed the Frye Wireless bill, requiring all ocean-going steamers carrying fifty persons or more, including passengers and crew, to be equipped with efficient radio-communication apparatus, and making it unlawful for vessels not so equipped to leave any American port, under penalty of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine. Of 282 steamships which carried passengers to and from the United States this year 143 were so equipped. The bill passed is not applicable to steamers plying only between ports less than 200 miles apart.

The Depew bill to regulate the use of wireless telegraphy has been reported in the Senate with the requirement of a license fee eliminated and registration substituted. The amateurs failed to impress the committee with their contention against the proposal to reserve certain wave lengths. In the bill as reported these reservations are authorized to protect important government messages or distress calls. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is authorized to make the necessary regulations to govern the use of wireless instruments. The private companies are displeased, and believe that the bill confers too much authority on the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The Senate on April 28 passed H.R. 20849, authorizing the President to appoint John K. Barton, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, to be an engineer-in-chief, retired, with rank of rear admiral.

The Senate on April 28 passed H.R. 1014, without amendment. This bill provides for the repair and rebuilding of the road leading from Harrisonville, N.J., to Fort Mott and the national cemetery at Pinus Point.

In reward for his services in acting as a subject for yellow fever tests, the Senate has passed a bill granting an annuity of \$1,500 to John R. Kissinger, of Indiana, one of the soldiers who were used in demonstration of the theory that mosquitoes transmit fever. Senator Shively said that Kissinger had become a hopeless paralytic. He has been drawing a pension of \$12 a month.

The Senate on May 4 passed the bill authorizing the naturalization of aliens who have served or who shall hereafter serve four years in the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Auxiliary or Revenue Cutter Service.

## COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS BILL.

Before the passage by the Senate on May 3 of its amended form of H.R. 19962, establishing a commission of fine arts, effort was made to include a proviso "That no statue or monument shall hereafter be erected in the District of Columbia to any person until fifty years after the death of the person whose memory is to be honored thereby." Mr. Owen opposed the amendment, adding: "I introduced a few days ago a proposal for a statue to be erected in honor of the men known to compose the Yellow Fever Commission—Major Walter Reed, Dr. James Carroll, Dr. Jesse W. Lazear and Dr. Aristides Agramonte, and the other men, who are heroes of peace. These men have taught the world how to protect itself against yellow fever. They are the ones who established in this country the medium by which yellow fever is really conveyed, and therefore taught the world how to protect itself against an epidemic of yellow fever. Except for their work we would not have been able to build the Panama Canal. The building of the Panama Canal is due to the work done by the Yellow Fever Commission at Havana. They ought to be rewarded while they are alive. I have no sympathy with offering to a human being fifty years after he is dead a reward for good service performed. If that doctrine be true, why not confine the question of monuments to the patriarchs or perhaps to Adam?" The bill as passed, and as it will now go to conference, reads:

That a permanent Commission of Fine Arts is hereby created to be composed of seven well qualified judges of the fine arts who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, and shall serve for a period of four years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The President shall have the authority, by and with the advice of the Senate, to fill all vacancies. It shall be the duty of such commission to advise upon the location of statues and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks in the District of Columbia, and upon the selection of models for statues and monuments erected under the authority of the United States and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the Capitol building of the United States and the building of the Library of Congress. It shall be the duty of the officers charged by law to determine such questions in each case to call for such advice. The commission shall also advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President, or by any committee of either House of Congress. Said commission shall have a secretary and such other assistance as the commission may authorize, and the members of the commission shall each be paid actual expenses in going to and returning from Washington to attend the meetings of said commission and while attending the same.

Sec. 2. That to meet the expenses made necessary by this

Act an expenditure of not exceeding \$10,000 a year is hereby authorized.

## BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE.

The transfer of the Lighthouse Board from military to civil control under the Department of Commerce and Labor is provided for in H.R. 24877, which passed the House on May 2, "to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Establishment, and to provide for a bureau of lighthouses in the Department of Commerce and Labor." The reorganization and change of control of the Lighthouse Board had already been provided for in H.R. 17437, which passed the House in January, but had not yet been reported in the Senate. In incorporating the provisions of H.R. 17437 in the present bill, the House makes some changes. One has reference to the claims concerning collisions, made to conform with the provisions which were agreed to and incorporated in the Naval Appropriation bill. The other change is in reference to salaries of inspectors. The other bill provided for a salary of \$2,400 per annum. This bill has left it the same except as to the inspector of the New York district, which has the Tompkinsville depot, where the salary is made \$3,600. The head of the bureau is to receive \$5,000 a year, and the chief constructing engineer \$4,000. Revised Statutes Secs. 4653 to 4660, 4663 to 4667, 4669 to 4671 are repealed. The reorganization provisions of the bill are to take effect on July 1 next succeeding the bill's passage.

The House on May 2 passed S. 1025, to authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers of the Army retired with increased rank. President Roosevelt vetoed a similar bill of the Sixtieth Congress which had been amended to include officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. The President's objection was that the enactment of the bill might have an effect on seniority, especially in relation to retirements under the Naval Personnel Act. The Military Committee assured the House that the present bill "does not grant any seniority to the officer who already holds his grade under the Acts of 1904 and 1906 over those now on the active list who should properly rank any of them. All it does is to provide for the commission for the grade in which he actually is. That is the only effect of this measure." On the same day consideration of H.R. 24256, a measure similar to S. 1025, but applying to the Navy and Marine Corps, which was also on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent, was objected to.

The House on May 5 passed H. Res. 679, calling upon the Attorney General for certain information regarding the sale of so-called "friar lands" in the Philippines.

The House on May 2 passed H.R. 24723, granting permission to the city of San Francisco to operate a pumping station on the Fort Mason military reservation.

H.J. Res. 189, as passed by the House on May 2, authorizes the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to accept the title to any lands which may be donated to the United States, and which, in his opinion, may be a suitable place and large enough for maneuvering, encampment, rifle and artillery ranges, and convenient for assembling troops from the group of states composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina. He is directed, in case of such acceptance, to take steps to have the state or states in which such lands are located cede jurisdiction over them to the U.S. Government.

The enactment of H.R. 22539, which passed the House on April 30, to satisfy certain claims against the Government arising under the Navy Department, will see the end of these numerous bills for minor admiralty claims, as a paragraph incorporated in this year's Naval Appropriation bill authorizes the Navy Department to settle all such claims in future where they are under \$500 each. Mr. Hitchcock could understand, he said, how battleships run aground as frequently as they do in the harbors, on account of the latter being too shallow, but did not understand that there is such a large number of collisions among private craft, to which Mr. Mann replied that there are just as many collisions among private craft as there are with naval vessels. In the cases where the private craft run into the naval vessels, and the fault is not on the part of the government officer, the owner of the private vessel has to pay the damage, and they do not come to Congress in those cases. The Government recovers. The Government has the right to enforce the payment for the damages, but the private party has no claim against the Government.

The House on April 30 passed H.R. 3346, authorizing the President to summon Frank E. Lyman, jr., late first lieutenant, Signal Corps, U.S.A., before a retiring board to inquire whether at the date of his resignation, accepted to take effect March 25, 1904, he was incapacitated for active service, and whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and upon the results of said inquiry the President is authorized to nominate and appoint him a first lieutenant, Signal Corps, and to place him upon the retired list of the Army.

Passing H.R. 7549, for the erection of monuments at Midway, Ga., to Gen. Daniel Stewart and James Screven, the House honors two distinguished officers of the American Army of the Revolution, for one of whom Fort Screven, Ga., is named, and the other a county in the state of Georgia. General Stewart was the great-grandfather of former President Roosevelt.

## SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate Naval Committee on May 5 decided to adopt the provision for two battleships carried by the Naval Appropriation bill as it passed the House.

The Senate, before passing S.J. 94, for the reappointment and court-martial trial of former Cadets William T. Russell, jr., Harry G. Weaver, John H. Booker, jr., Albert E. Crane, Jacob S. Fortner, Gordon Lefebvre, Chauncey C. Devore and Earl W. Dunmore, of the U.S. Military Academy, on April 28, as noted in our last issue, included in the list Richard W. Hocker, jr., whose name had been inadvertently omitted.

As amended and favorably reported in the Senate on April 28, the bill (S. 1941) to increase the efficiency of the Pay Department, U.S.A., reads: "That the paymasters' clerks now in the service of the U.S. Army shall hereafter be known as paymasters' assistants, U.S. Army, and that the President be, and is hereby, authorized to warrant them as such, and hereafter paymasters' assistants shall receive the same pay and allowances as a second lieutenant, U.S. Army, and as warrant officers shall be subject to all laws and regulations governing commissioned officers of the U.S. Army, and entitled to all benefits accruing under such laws, except as to computation of quarters, fuel and light, and that upon reaching the age of sixty-four years they may, upon the recommendation of the Paymaster General of the Army

and a medical board, and approval of the Secretary of War, be retained in active service until they shall have reached the age of seventy years; *Provided*, That each paymaster's assistant shall furnish a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, and that he shall be under the direct control and supervision of the Paymaster General, U.S. Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War; *Provided further*, That hereafter when vacancies occur no person shall be appointed a paymaster's assistant, U.S. Army, who is more than twenty-eight years of age nor until he has passed a satisfactory examination under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War." At present the Army paymaster's clerk has no tenure and is in a very anomalous position, the courts and the Comptroller holding him to be an officer of the Military Establishment, yet he is without standing because of the lack of legislation defining his position. The Navy paymasters' clerks were at the last Congress given substantially what is herein asked, and their present pay is much greater than that provided for in this bill.

The names of Bull Snake and Old Coyote, two Crow Indians, are to be placed on the pension rolls at \$20 a month under the terms of a special bill introduced and passed through the Senate by Senator Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana. The two Crows were wounded in General Crook's fight with Sioux at the battle of Rosebud about thirty-four years ago. They acted as couriers for General Crook and brought to his relief 150 Crows, who helped the Regular troops to overcome the hostile Sioux.

In the Senate on May 3 Mr. Curtis submitted proposed amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, to appropriate \$2,000 for a sidewalk to the National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and \$3,000 for the erection of a monument over the grave of Brig. Gen. James Shields at Carrollton, Mo., authorized by a recent Act of Congress.

In the Senate on April 28 Mr. Gamble submitted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, proposing to appropriate \$2,000 for the salary of one draftsman in the Department of Marine Engineering.

In the Senate on April 27 Mr. Depew proposed as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 23311) the following: "All officers, including warrant officers, active or retired, who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life or while serving in the Navy, except as midshipmen, shall, on the date of appointment, be credited for computing their pay with five years of service; *Provided*, That the officers or warrant officers heretofore appointed who are hereby credited with five years' constructive service shall receive the credit of the same in computing their pay from the date of the passage of this Act."

## HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Favorable report was made in the House May 3 on H.R. 21090, authorizing the President to appoint Comdr. Kenneth McAlpine a commander in the Navy on the active list, to take rank next after Gustav Kaemmerling, as originally borne on the Navy Register from 1886 to 1903, and that said Kenneth McAlpine shall be considered to have been continuously in the naval service from the date of his appointment on Sept. 13, 1877, but that he shall receive no pay or emolument for the period from July 17, 1903, to March 3, 1905; that he shall be additional to the number of officers prescribed by law for the grade of commander in the Navy, and to any grade to which he may thereafter be promoted, and that he shall perform engineering duty only, on shore only. The report says: "Kenneth McAlpine was, on July 21, 1903, discharged from the naval service with one year's pay for the alleged reason that he was morally disqualified for promotion, though he was declared to be mentally, professionally and physically qualified for such promotion. The case was inquired into by the Committee on Naval Affairs during the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, and a bill similar to the pending bill passed both Houses of the last Congress. From the evidence adduced it was the opinion of the committee that an injustice had been done this officer, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy the committee reported with favorable recommendation a bill restoring Kenneth McAlpine to service in the Navy. On March 3, 1905, Congress enacted this bill into a law, and Lieutenant McAlpine was restored to duty in the U.S. Navy, to rank at the head of the list of lieutenants. From further investigation under the pending bill it is the opinion of the committee that the dismissal of this officer from the U.S. Navy was a punishment in excess of the offense alleged, and that being out of the Service between the time of his dismissal and his reinstatement by Act of Congress this officer's punishment was in excess of the requirements for the good of the Service. The committee therefore believes that the restoration of the rank and numbers to this officer which were lost to him by his dismissal from the Service is an act of justice, and is due him, in view of his record previous to the offense for which he was removed and since his restoration by Act of Congress."

The House Library Committee has favorably reported H.R. 25243, to erect a monument commemorating the battle fought at Kettle Creek, Wilkes county, Ga., Feb. 14, 1779.

Favorable report was made in the House May 3 on H.R. 22311, to amend the act to incorporate the American National Red Cross. The act, as amended by the pending bill, will permit the use of the symbol by the following persons, corporations and associations: (1) By the American National Red Cross and its duly authorized employees and agents; (2) by the Army and Navy sanitary and hospital authorities of the United States; (3) by such persons, corporations and associations as actually used the emblem prior to Jan. 5, 1905, for the purposes for which they were so entitled to use it and for the same class of goods. The original act is further amended by the first section of the bill, in that the words, "The fine so collected shall be paid to the American National Red Cross," have been stricken out, the society not believing it proper that it should profit by the fines collected as a result of prosecutions under the act, and such fines will in the future be paid into the U.S. Treasury. Section 2 of the bill adds a new section to the original act, providing for the election, by the incorporators and their successors, of a board of trustees to manage, control and invest the endowment fund of the society, under such regulations as the said incorporators and their successors shall prescribe. Such a board of trustees has, in the opinion of the incorporators, become necessary to handle the endowment fund, which in all probability will eventually be a large fund, as it now contains approximately \$500,000, and is steadily increasing. Under the act an annual accounting is made to Congress of all funds, and the proposed board will be

directly under the supervision of the incorporators of the society.

Without amendment the bill S. 3196, to authorize the sale of Fort Walla Walla Military Reservation, was favorably reported in the House May 3.

In the House on May 2 efforts were made to pass, under the unanimous consent rule, H.R. 9961, authorizing that commissions as ensigns be given midshipmen upon graduation from the Naval Academy. The committee, on the recommendation of the Navy Department, had moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That hereafter midshipmen upon graduation from the four years' course at the U.S. Naval Academy shall receive the commission of ensign in the U.S. Navy, and the midshipmen composing the two classes which graduated in 1908 and 1909 shall receive the commission of ensign from the date of their graduation from the four years' course at the U.S. Naval Academy: *Provided*, That no back pay nor allowances shall result by reason of the passage of this act." The bill went over under objection of Mr. Fitzgerald, who said: "The graduates who finished their four years' course in 1907 received their commission in 1909, two years after their graduation. This bill provides that the classes of 1908 and 1909 shall receive the commission on the date they graduate from their four years' course at the Academy. The result will be that the class of 1908 will be ahead of the class of 1907. Of course, that is not the intention; but under the terms of this bill a gross injustice will be worked to the class of 1907."

The Secretary of War, replying to the inquiry of the House as to the sale of friar lands in the Philippine Islands, under date of April 28 says: "This information is not available in the Department, but I have this day called on the Governor General of the Philippine Islands to supply it, that it may be sent to the House of Representatives as soon as possible."

The Treasury Department has submitted, for inclusion in the Sundry Civil bill, an estimate of \$150,000 toward the construction and equipment of two vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service, authorized under the Act of April 21, 1910, to provide two new revenue cutters at a cost not exceeding \$250,000 each.

Clarence Frederick Chapman, an ordinary seaman in the U.S. Navy, serving on the U.S.S. Missouri, while at the navy yard in Boston, Mass., July 13, 1905, became involved in a difficulty with a petty officer of that ship, and was charged with assaulting him and also refusing to obey his lawful order. A court-martial found him guilty on both charges, and sentenced him to imprisonment and dishonorable discharge from the Navy. He seeks relief under H.R. 5015, which would make it possible for him to return to the Service. The committee say: "The petty officer called him vile names and applied to him epithets of an exceedingly insulting nature, and while from a military standpoint the committee is not certain that Chapman was justified in striking this petty officer, yet the committee is satisfied that the action of the petty officer was such as to provoke anger and cause one to forget discipline and act hastily. The beneficiary of this bill is a young man of excellent character and enjoys a good reputation. In view of the fact that Chapman has already suffered punishment by imprisonment from July 5, 1905, to June 23, 1906, the committee recommends favorable action on this bill, as such punishment is more than ample." In a letter from the Navy Department to the President of the United States, relating to Chapman's case, the Department stated, in view of the fact "of his excellent conduct while in prison, that the Department had under consideration remitting the discharge adjudged in his sentence and restoring him to duty; such action would have been taken but for the fact that the bureau's recommendation reached the office after the discharge had been effected." In the same letter it is stated "if Chapman desires to re-enlist the Department will consider favorably his application."

The House Subcommittee on Naval Affairs on Thursday, May 5, voted to report favorably H.R. 18906, a bill to regulate the compensation of skilled mechanics of naval gun factories at Washington. The text of the bill is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act skilled mechanics employed in the Naval Gun Factory of the Washington Navy Yard, D.C., shall receive and be paid the following compensation for time actually employed: Mechanics of the first class, not less than fifty-two cents per hour; mechanics of the second class, not less than forty-nine cents per hour; mechanics of the third class, not less than forty-six cents per hour; and mechanics of the fourth class, not less than forty-three cents per hour: *Provided*, That not less than sixty per centum of mechanics employed shall be of the first class.

The House has received a favorable report on H.R. 9280, to require the P. B. and W. Railroad Company to maintain and operate a track connection with the U.S. navy yard in Washington, D.C.

In the House a favorable report has been made on the Currier bill, providing for the award of compensation to inventors whose patents are appropriated by the Government where no contract of any kind exists.

#### EXTRA OFFICERS BILL.

In his hearing before the Senate Committee, March 7, General Bell, Chief of Staff, said: "The only bill that I know of which has the unqualified unanimous support of the entire War Department, including all of its officers and also including the President, is the Extra Officers bill. The whole Army is behind the Extra Officers bill. There is not a dissenting voice that I know of or have ever heard. The rest of these measures are the results of efforts on the part of interested persons or branches of the Army. They have been introduced, some of them with the consent and approval of the proper authorities and some of them without." In spite of this statement the bill has not been reported. In place of it Senator Scott, of West Virginia, was on Thursday, May 5, authorized by the Senate Military Committee to introduce a bill which will provide for additional officers for the U.S. Army, though it is not as comprehensive as the measure advocated by the War Department.

Under its provisions, according to the statements made by Major Gen. William A. Carter before the Senate Committee on Thursday, May 5, forty-two second lieutenants will be added to the Army, which will bring about forty-two promotions in the line. The bill will be known as S. 8129. The following is its text:

That vacancies created in the line of the Army by detail of officers to the General Staff Corps shall be filled in the line until the total number of detail officers shall equal the number authorized for the General Staff Corps by the Act of Feb. 12, 1903. Thereafter vacancies caused by details from the line to the General Staff shall be filled by officers returning from tour of duties in that corps. If under the operations of this act the number of officers returned to any particular arm of the Service at any time exceeds the number authorized by law in any

grade promotions to that grade shall cease until the number had been reduced to that authorized by law.

The way is now said to be clear for a favorable report on this bill from the Senate Military Committee. It is understood that Chairman Warren does not think that it will meet with any serious opposition on the floor of the Senate, and he will make an effort to secure an early passage of the measure through the upper chamber. If the bill fails of passage it will be when it reaches the House. The members of the House Military Committee are not disposed to take up any legislation for an increase of the officers in the Army at this session. They are not violently opposed to such legislation, but are so deeply engrossed with the general legislative program that up to this time the War Department has not been able to interest them in legislation for a reorganization of the Army.

#### INCREASE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A.

According to the estimates made by the members of the House Military Committee, the Young bill (H.R. 7117), as it was passed by the House on Monday, May 2, will increase the number of officers in the Corps of Engineers from 188 to 248. An increase in the cost of the Establishment of about \$250,000 will result from the operation of the bill. The increase of sixty in the Corps will be distributed through the next five years before it is complete.

The last increase in the Corps of Engineers was made six years ago, when twenty-eight officers were added.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Hay, of Virginia, who asserted that the need for more officers could be eliminated by Congress ceasing to appropriate for the improvement of back-country streams, and by Mr. Slayden, of Texas, who believed that the river and harbor work which calls for more Engineers could just as well be done by civilians, and said he was "not one of those people who believe that all the wisdom of the profession is bound up in the uniform of a soldier of the U.S. Army; or that because a man is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy he is necessarily better equipped for work involving mental processes than other men equally well trained in other schools that are more eminent in the particular line of work to which these gentlemen are devoted."

"If the work of improving our rivers and harbors," said Mr. Young, of Michigan, "is to go on upon the comprehensive plan which we have instituted, it will be necessary to increase the number of Engineers in the Corps of the Army. We have not at present Engineers enough to do that work. This bill increases the force from 188 to 248, an increase of sixty officers, which, I think, will be justified. It also permits the detail of civil engineers in the employment of the Corps to service on boards of Engineers. It will increase the cost of the Establishment about \$250,000 a year. This bill has the endorsement of the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Engineers, the Waterways Commission, the entire membership of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and a favorable report from the Military Affairs Committee. The Engineer Corps of the Army, since we began to do river and harbor work, has had charge of such work. The results have been eminently satisfactory. Now that we are entering upon a somewhat enlarged scheme, it is especially necessary that this Corps should be increased."

Mr. Young, explaining the increases in the Corps of Engineers, said: "Since 1898 there has been an increase in the Engineer Corps of the Army of seventy-six men. When we increased the officers of the Engineer Corps we increased the enlisted men by two battalions, and that took forty-four of this increase of seventy-six. In 1898 we did not have a single member of the Engineer Corps of the Army on the Canal at Panama. We now have twenty-eight, thirteen in charge of the work and fifteen of the graduating class at West Point under instruction. We have eight members of the Corps in the Philippine Islands, one in Hawaii and four in the schools at Leavenworth. So that in these matters alone we have eighty-seven Engineers employed where there were none in 1898. There was an increase of but seventy-six, and in these matters alone we have eighty-seven. Again, in 1898 we had seventy-one Engineers of the Army entirely employed in river and harbor work, and we appropriated that year \$18,000,000 for that purpose. We now have but forty-one, a decrease of thirty, and we are appropriating \$50,000,000 a year. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Tawney] is worried about the expense. I wish to say to him that I believe that this bill will do more for economy in this country than he has done by all his able efforts ever since he has been a member of this House. This work must either be done by civil engineers or by Army Engineers. And it is a question whom the Committee on Rivers and Harbors can most safely trust to get their information from as to the different projects which they are considering—whether they will trust the Army Engineers, who have no relation with the communities in which they operate, or men who are tried to special interests of special communities, as every civil engineer must be."

The bill was passed by a vote of 121 to 34. Opposition to the bill is developing in the Senate. The objectionable provision is in the fourth section of the measure, which provides that Engineers may be assigned to any government work. By some of the Senators it is feared that this will place the Reclamation Service under the jurisdiction of the Engineers; at least some of the Western Senators construe it as giving the President authority to take such action. Owing to the absence of Chairman Warren, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, no consideration has as yet been given to the bill. However, the members are reading it carefully, and it is thought it can be disposed of and reported promptly when he returns.

Wilhelmshaven, the new German naval base, has been equipped with three docks for the reception of big battle-ships, and they measure, respectively, 562 feet by 94 feet, 584 feet by 101 feet, and 607 feet by 105 feet. Each has a depth of 35 feet over the sill, and could thus receive a Dreadnought when she was drawing, owing to injury, five or six feet more than her normal draft of water. In addition to what is being done at Wilhelmshaven, energy is also being concentrated on Brunsbuttel, at the entrance to the Kiel Canal, where a repairing base is to be constructed, and there is every likelihood of the work, which includes two Dreadnought docks, being completed by 1914. The Kiel Canal itself is being so enlarged that Dreadnoughts will be able to traverse it, and this work is costing \$50,000,000—or \$10,000,000 more than the original cost of the canal. As a support

to the imperial dockyards, there are also two great floating docks, privately owned, at Hamburg, capable of lifting a ship of 36,000 tons, while a third such dock for the same port is under construction. A 40,000-ton floating dock is being built for the dockyard at Kiel, and this could, if necessary, be towed round into the North Sea. It was a most natural thing to expect that with her navy increasing Germany should look for more elbow room for her ships, and a more dignified occupation for them than merely bottling up the Baltic.

#### PANAMA CANAL DEFENSES.

##### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON PANAMA DEFENSES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I forward herewith a letter from the Secretary of War enclosing the report of a board of officers of the Army and the Navy appointed by him to consider the subject of the defenses of the Panama Canal. It is the right and the duty of the United States to defend the work upon which it is expending such enormous sums. An adequate defense requires suitable fortifications near the approaches to the termini.

It was not practicable to submit plans and estimates for the fortifications of the Canal at the time when the estimates for annual Canal construction were sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, because it was necessary for the board of officers to visit the Isthmus before deciding the place and extent and cost of the fortifications needed. The formal estimates for appropriations for the fortifications have now been submitted, through the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manner required by law.

In the act providing "for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902 (the Spooner Act), it is stated that "the President \* \* \* shall also cause to be constructed such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and make such provisions for the defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors." This act indicates that it is the intention of Congress to provide for the defenses of the Canal by appropriations made in the same acts which appropriate moneys for its construction.

The letter of the Secretary of War gives the reasons for submitting the present preliminary report of the board of officers, and for recommending that the Congress take action upon the subject of the report at its present session. I concur in these reasons, and I am of the opinion that such works as may be erected for the defense of the Canal should be completed, occupied and ready for operation at the time that the Canal itself shall be completed and opened to the passage of vessels. I am encouraged to believe that this date will certainly not be later than the one which has heretofore been fixed, namely, Jan. 1, 1910.

The White House, April 29, 1910.

WM. H. TAFT.

Accompanying the message is a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a preliminary report of the Fortification Board and a resolution passed by the Joint Board, "That the Joint Board recommend approval of the seacoast armament proposed in the preliminary report of the board of officers to report upon the subject of the necessary defenses of the Panama Canal, and of the submission to Congress, at the present session, of the estimates as contained in the last sentence of the last paragraph of that report."

The Fortification Board say in their report: "The board recommends that the following seacoast armament be employed for the defense of the Canal: Ten 14-inch rifles, twelve 6-inch rifles, twenty-eight 12-inch mortars."

"The following tables gives the estimates of cost for the emplacement of this armament, for the necessary accessories for use therewith, for a submarine mine defense, and for barracks and quarters for the Coast Artillery garrisons:

Purchase and reclamation of sites.....	\$1,125,000
Emplacements.....	6,027,000
Guns and carriages.....	2,324,000
Ammunition.....	1,332,288
Power plants.....	138,000
Searchlights.....	244,800
Fire control.....	370,755
Submarine mine defense.....	658,360
Barracks and quarters, Coast Artillery.....	1,834,000
Total.....	\$14,104,203

"It is conservatively estimated that the Canal will be completed and in use by Jan. 1, 1915, and it is quite possible that it may be completed before that date. As it will require several years to construct and emplace the proposed armament, if it is to be done in an orderly and economical manner, it will be necessary to commence the construction of these defenses during the current calendar year, in order to ensure their completion by the date of the completion of the Canal. The board therefore recommends that an estimate be submitted to Congress, at the present session, for \$14,104,203, with recommendation that the expenditure of this sum be authorized, and that the sum of \$4,000,000 thereof be appropriated and made immediately available for expenditure toward the execution of the project, with a view to the completion of the entire project within three and one-half years."

#### GENERAL KEIFER'S VIEWS.

Representative Keifer, of Springfield, Ohio, former Speaker of the House, a brigadier general of the Civil War and a major general of the Spanish War, is opposed to protecting armaments for the Panama Canal. In his latest message to Congress President Taft proposed an appropriation of \$14,000,000 for fortifications and protective military works at the termini and along the line of the Canal, in accordance with the recommendations of the Army Engineers, \$4,000,000 of the amount to be immediately available. General Keifer proposes, instead, that the termini and line of the Canal be fortified only by international treaties guaranteeing its safety in war as in peace. He introduced a resolution to that end on Thursday, May 5, and when he told Representative Richard Bartholdt, a member of the Interparliamentary Peace Conference, what he had done the two rejoiced together. General Keifer points out that the Suez Canal is unfortified, and declares that the expenditure of \$14,000,000 for forts would not make the Panama Canal safe against hostile attack. He says that \$4,000,000 would be inadequate. He says, in the preamble to his resolution, that the Canal and the entrances thereto "can be safeguarded and protected more certainly through a proper international treaty than by fortification though constantly manned and supported by a large naval and

military force." General Keifer's resolution is a concurrent one and is as follows:

That the President of the United States, by the treaty-making power vested in him by the Constitution of the United States, be respectfully but earnestly requested as soon as practicable to initiate, negotiate and conclude a treaty with such nations of the world as may be willing to join the United States in guaranteeing the proper preservation, protection and safety of said Panama Canal and the entrances thereto, including protection from danger of blockade, and the protection of vessels entering and desiring to enter therein and the commerce thereon in time of war as in time of peace, and also including in such treaty all other stipulations and provisions deemed necessary to protect the United States in its ownership, possession, control, sanitation, right to police and perpetually maintain said Canal and the entrances thereto for the uses and purposes for which it is being constructed or may be adapted, and especially to guarantee at all times to the signatory powers to such treaty the full and free use of said Canal upon such terms and under such rules, regulations and government as may be prescribed by the United States.

#### VISIT OF PRINCE TSAI TAO.

The visit of Prince Tsai Tao and party to the United States ended on the morning of May 5 with the departure of the visitors from New York, en route to London, on the steamer Washington. The Prince and his party made the most favorable impression upon their American hosts, while the visitors were very much impressed with the cordial reception they received on every hand, and, what with social functions, sightseeing and studying into military matters, the Chinese officers had not a moment to spare; in fact, some of the features of entertainment had to be curtailed.

The visit to Washington, noted in our last issue, closed on the night of April 30 with the banquet given by Mr. Chang Yin-Tang, the Chinese Minister, which took place in the large ballroom on the tenth floor of the New Willard Hotel. It was one of the most brilliant events given in Washington this season.

The Prince and party arrived at New York early on the morning of May 1, being met at Jersey City on alighting from the train by a number of state and city officials. After being taken to the Plaza Hotel and parking of breakfast they were next escorted to the Army ordnance boat General Meigs at the foot of East Fifty-ninth street, as the guests of Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, who, with members of his staff, was on hand to receive the Prince.

The party was at once taken to the proving ground at Sandy Hook, N.J., and upon arrival was met by Col. John V. White, Coast Art., U.S.A., and other officers. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired and a battalion of Coast Artillery companies paraded. The Prince was about to have luncheon, but when he saw that the soldiers were waiting he asked that he might review them at once, so that they should not be kept standing. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., who met Prince Tsai Tao at Honolulu and who accompanied him throughout all his journey in America, and Capt. Henry R. Lemly, U.S.A., retired, also attached to the Prince's party, went out on the General Meigs, as did Major R. L. Foster, 12th N.Y., of Governor Hughes's staff, and Col. W. G. Bates, 71st N.Y. After luncheon the visitors were taken to the fortifications, where three shots were fired at a moving target on the water from two twelve-inch disappearing guns at a distance of 7,000 yards, or approximately four miles. The Prince was deeply interested in the plotting arrangement, and was by no means ignorant of gunnery. He was taken to the proving grounds, where he had the opportunity of studying effects of projectiles on armor plate, although no actual tests were made. He also saw the largest piece of coast artillery in the world, a sixteen-inch rifle gun. The party then returned on the General Meigs to New York.

On May 2 the Chinese Prince was kept on the go from early in the morning until late at night. He spent the day at West Point, and in the evening reviewed the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory. The visit of the Prince to the Military Academy is noted under our West Point letter, and his review of the 71st will be found under our National Guard news elsewhere in this issue. The visit to the Naval Academy is noted under our Annapolis letter. Other entertainments for the Prince included a drill of mounted police in Central Park, New York city, May 3, and a visit to Buffalo Bill's show.

At the dinner given in honor of the Prince at Delmonico's, May 3, by the American Asiatic Association, Prince Tsai, in the course of a speech, said that the thirst for foreign knowledge is general throughout the Chinese Empire, and that at the present moment the "old order of things is fast giving place to the new." The Prince spoke in the language of the Manchus, and it was translated by Lord Li. Brig. Gen. Ha Han Chang also made a speech, in which he said that China, for purposes of defense, was now organizing and equipping an army of eighteen divisions of infantry, artillery, cavalry and engineers, adding that the organization of this modern army would be completed in 1912. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, the toastmaster, spoke of the greatness of China and the close relations that exist between that nation and the United States. Others present included, beside the Prince and party, Col. Hugh L. Scott, Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., Col. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, N.G.N.Y., Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., Capt. Henry M. Lemly, U.S.A., Lieut. Vincent Elmore, U.S.A. General Howe responded briefly to the toast of "The United States Army," and told the Prince that his country had plenty of good material for the creation of an army that would maintain China against all nations. General Howe's speech closed the evening.

Another brilliant event in honor of the Prince was the dinner given by Mayor Gaynor on May 4 at Sherry's, many well known persons being present. The military guests were Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Howe, Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Capt. Henry R. Lemly, U.S.A., Col. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., Admiral and Mrs. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N. The banquet was not only a welcome but a farewell, for at ten o'clock next day the Chinese military commission departed for Plymouth on board the steamship George Washington, of the North German Lloyd Line.

#### DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, W.D.

In view of the fact that some of the states do not desire the detail of enlisted men as instructors for their Organized Militia, several non-commissioned officers will be available for assignment to states which have been given their full quota, but who desire additional instructors detailed therewith. Militia officers attending special schools at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., should receive pay for the actual number of days consumed in

travel by the most direct route, in addition to their pay. They should take with them their horse equipments, though these can be supplied at the post, if necessary. Owing to the lack of funds, Wyoming Militia officers will not participate in the schools. Officers on the supernumerary list are not a part of the Organized Militia, within the meaning of Sec. 1 of the Militia Law; consequently, they are not entitled to any pay or allowances from funds appropriated by Congress, nor will it be practicable to arrange for their participation in the schools of instruction for Militia officers.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. South Carolina on her final acceptance trial, completed May 3, averaged for four hours 19.6 knots per hour with a displacement of 16,316 tons. Her best hour was the last hour, during which she made 19.68 knots. Her contract speed was 18.5 knots, and on her preliminary acceptance trial she averaged 18.86 knots per hour for four hours, with a displacement of 16,136 tons.

By order of President Taft May 12, the date set for the launching of the Florida at the navy yard, New York, will be a holiday for all the workmen at the navy yard. The Secretary of the Navy has issued very handsome invitations to the launch, which will take place at 10:30 a.m.

On account of the pressure of public business, President Taft announced on May 6 he had canceled his visit to the New York Navy Yard to attend the launching of the battleship Florida, May 12. There is no change in the plans of Secretary Meyer to be there.

The Navy Department announces that the standardization trials of the Michigan, Flusser and Reid will begin May 17 on the Rockland course.

The U.S.S. Iowa was placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 2, 1910, and the U.S.S. Petrel was placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., the same date.

The U.S.S. St. Louis and the U.S.S. Milwaukee were placed out of commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., May 3, 1910. The U.S.S. Wheeling was placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., May 3, 1910.

The U.S.S. De Long was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., April 30, 1910. The U.S.S. Sterling was placed out of service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., April 30, 1910, and the U.S.S. Ajax was placed in service at the latter yard April 30, 1910.

The U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, which has been engaged for the last few years in work among the Philippine Islands collecting specimens of fishes, as well as making soundings and occasional surveys, left Honolulu April 24 for Mare Island, Cal., where she is to be thoroughly overhauled. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., this week, and is not expected at Mare Island until next week.

The Patuxent and Patansco have been permanently assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

The date of completion of repairs on the following ships has been extended in order to permit the completion of the installation of their cage masts: Minnesota from July 9 to July 16; Idaho from June 11 to July 16; Mississippi from June 11 to July 16; New Hampshire from June 11 to July 16; Nebraska from July 9 to July 16; Rhode Island from July 9 to July 16; and Virginia from July 9 to July 16.

The Wheeling, just commissioned at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, and Petrel, just commissioned at the Mare Island Navy Yard, when ready for sea will rendezvous at San Francisco, and will then proceed to Portsmouth, N.H., via Unalaska, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Naples, Gibraltar and Fayal. They are coming to the east coast for gunboat duty in the West Indies and Central America.

A drydock large enough for the largest vessels afloat is planned for St. John, New Brunswick.

Seaman Carl Beyers, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. South Carolina, had his right arm cut off on board April 30 off Barnstable, Mass. Beyers's arm was caught in one of the ammunition hoists. He was taken to the hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

The Navy Department has sent a letter of commendation to Robert Wade, a coal passer, who saved the life of Henry Peterson, a baker on board the Independence, who threw himself head first through a port into the water and mud which surrounded the ship. Wade was working on a nearby dock. He stuck a boat hook down and felt the man at the bottom, where he was embedded head first in the soft mud, and then, hanging on to a raft with one hand, dropped into the water himself and rescued the man.

The investigations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor show a condition of things in the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which serve to explain the difficulty the company has had with its employees. It appears that 4,725 men are compelled to work twelve hours or more a day on all regular working days and that 2,322 men work twelve hours a day, seven days a week, for 12½ cents an hour, Sunday work not being considered overtime. Of the total number employed 46 per cent. received less than 16 cents an hour, while 58.6 per cent. received less than 18 cents an hour. These figures do not include the apprentices. The skilled machinists, working "straight time" averaging 27.6 cents an hour and those working under the bonus system averaging 32.7 cents an hour.

"What did you do in the army?"  
"Most of the time I was in charge of a squad of men."  
"On special duty?"  
"No—they were taking me to the guardhouse."  
—Cleveland Leader.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. George F. Elliott Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Pompey, arrived April 30 at Cavite, P.I.  
Hannibal, arrived May 2 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
Tarantula and Viper, arrived May 5 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Prairie, arrived May 4 at Philadelphia, Pa.  
Paducah, arrived May 3 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone.  
Yankton, arrived May 3 at the navy yard, New York.  
Potomac, arrived May 3 at Boston, Mass.  
Dolphin, sailed May 5 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Washington, D.C.  
New Orleans, arrived May 4 at Shanghai, China.  
Des Moines, sailed May 5 from Monrovia, Liberia, for Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
Eagle, sailed May 4 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for survey grounds, off the coast of Haiti.  
South Carolina, arrived May 5 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
Buffalo, arrived at Mare Island May 5.  
New York, arrived at Gibraltar May 5.  
Smith, Lamson and Preston, sailed from Charleston for Boston May 5.  
Dixie, sailed from Charleston for Hampton Roads May 5.  
Dolphin, arrived at Washington, D.C., May 6.  
North Carolina, sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Maldonado May 6.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 28, 1910.

##### Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr., to be a captain from Feb. 20, 1910, vice Capt. Sidney A. Staunton, promoted.  
Asst. Surg. John B. Kaufman to be a passed assistant surgeon from March 24, 1909, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.  
Mach. Friedrich G. Sprengel to be a chief machinist in the Navy from Sept. 19, 1909, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 29, 1910.

##### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold G. Bowen to be a lieutenant.  
Asst. Surg. Edward V. Valz to be a passed assistant surgeon.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 29.—Comdr. C. A. Carr detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as inspector of machinery, naval auxiliaries, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Comdr. De Witt C. Redgrave, retired, detached duty as inspector of machinery, naval auxiliaries, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Halligan, jr., commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from March 11, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Smith commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from March 17, 1910.

Lieut. R. P. McCullough commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1910.

Lieut. G. O. Carter commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) and lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Lieut. R. R. Adams detached duty Minnesota; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman W. F. Amsden detached duty Vicksburg; to duty Hartford.

Asst. Surg. J. O. Downey to duty naval hospital, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Btsn. D. White detached duty Missouri; to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Btsn. A. F. Benson detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Chief Btsn. H. C. Gunn detached duty Tonopah; to duty Franklin.

Chief Btsn. H. S. Olsen commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from July 30, 1909.

Btsn. H. Williams appointed a boatswain in the Navy from Jan. 9, 1909.

Btsn. J. B. Hupp detached duty Hancock; to duty Missouri.

Chief Gun. F. L. Hoagland detached duty Virginia; to duty Tonopah.

Gun. H. Kessler detached duty Franklin; to duty Virginia.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Dated Woosung, China, April 28, 1910.

Lieut. B. K. Johnson detached duty Wilmington; to duty Cleveland.

Ensign R. T. Keiran detached duty Helena; to duty Cleveland.

Ensign G. W. Kenyon detached duty Wilmington; to duty Cleveland.

Ensign H. J. Abbott detached duty Cleveland; to duty Helena.

Asst. Surg. H. W. B. Turner to duty naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Midshipman M. J. Peterson discharged treatment Relief; to duty Dale.

APRIL 30.—Lieut. D. McD. Le Breton detached duty Missouri; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Ensign L. P. Davis to duty Delaware.

Ensign W. R. Furlong detached duty Maryland; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign E. L. McSheehy detached duty West Virginia; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign L. Noyes detached duty Missouri; to duty Mississippi.

Ensign H. K. Hewitt detached duty Missouri; to duty Connecticut.

Chief Gun. I. Wilbur detached duty West Virginia; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. D. F. Diggins detached duty Maryland; to duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and additional duty at Electrical School.

Chief Mach. G. T. Brownbridge detached duty West Virginia; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Mach. J. B. Martin to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Mach. C. H. Markham detached duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty West Virginia.

#### MAY 1.—SUNDAY.

MAY 2.—Lieut. A. W. Johnson detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Delaware.

Lieut. W. R. Van Auken to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. C. S. Kempff detached duty New Jersey; to duty Michigan as ordnance officer.

Ensign W. B. Woodson detached duty Nebraska; to duty as aid on staff, commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Connecticut.

Ensign J. E. Pond detached duty West Virginia; to duty connection fitting out Petrel, and duty on board as senior engineer officer when placed in commission.

Midshipman A. S. Kemman detached duty West Virginia, and resignation accepted to take effect May 15, 1910.

Act. Asst. Surg. A. L. Jacoby appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from April 27, 1910.

MAY 3.—Midshipman E. C. Lange detached duty Nebraska, and continue treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Surg. G. L. Angeny detached duty Indiana, and continue other duties.

Surg. C. D. Langhorne to duty naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Mach. J. Bryce to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MAY 4.—Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hines detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and will continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. B. C. Allen detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Kansas.

Ensign W. R. Furlong orders of April 30, 1910, to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., revoked.

Ensign R. M. Fawell detached duty California; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Midshipman C. C. Windsor detached duty California; to duty Yorktown.

Midshipman H. A. Badt detached duty Yorktown; to duty California.

P.A. Surg. E. V. Valz commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from March 5, 1910.

Paymr. W. A. Greer detached duty Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., and continue other duties.

Paymr. G. Skipwith to duty Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Blau. J. Leckie detached duty California; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Bian. W. R. Buechner detached duty Buffalo; to duty California.

Gun. D. P. Henderson detached duty Buffalo; to duty West Virginia.

Gun. J. K. Thompson detached duty Buffalo; to duty Maryland.

Chief Carp. M. D. Pollock and Chief Mach. M. S. Halloway to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Mach. P. Fernan detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., connection fitting out Utah, and duty on board when placed in commission.

MAY 5.—Lieut. J. D. Little detached duty Rhode Island; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. L. Hand detached duty Maryland and continue treatment, naval hospital, Mare Island.

Lieut. F. Borschach, when discharged treatment, Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, granted sick leave three months.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, jr., detached duty New Hampshire; to temporary duty as assistant to the Supervisor of the Harbor, New York.

Ensign W. E. Reno, when discharged treatment, Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, granted sick leave three months.

Mach. G. S. Bingham to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Dated Shanghai, China, May 5:

Lieut. A. S. Kibbe detached duty Cleveland; to duty Wilmington.

Ensign G. C. Dichman detached duty Cleveland; to duty Wilmington.

Midshipman F. Cogswell discharged treatment, naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to duty Decatur.

Surg. R. E. Ledbetter detached duty Relief and continue other duties.

Mach N. R. George to duty New Orleans.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 28.—Capt. T. H. Brown from marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to command marine detachment, U.S.S. Iowa, during summer practice cruise. Upon completion of cruise return present station.

First Lieut. F. A. Barker to temporary duty commanding marine detachment, U.S.S. Massachusetts.

First Lieut. H. O. Smith to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty in command of marine detachment, U.S.S. Indiana.

APRIL 30.—Capt. C. H. Lyman and First Lieut. R. S. Keyser to Wakefield, Mass., for temporary duty in connection with the Marine Corps Camp of Rifle Instruction.

First Lieut. J. J. Meade detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to duty at naval prison at the same station.

First Lieut. E. W. Sturdevant, jr., detached marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., to command marine detachment, U.S.S. Lancaster.

Second Lieut. E. V. B. Douredoure detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Lieut. J. D. Murray detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to duty at naval prison at same station.

Second Lieut. R. F. Ludlow detached headquarters, U.S. M.C., to duty marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

MAY 2.—First Lieut. W. D. Smith detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty at Marine Corps Rifle Range, Stump Neck, Md.

First Lieut. C. F. B. Price detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., to duty at Marine Corps Rifle Range, Stump Neck, Md.

MAY 3.—Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, A.A. and L., relieved from temporary duty in charge of South Atlantic Inspection District, U.S.M.C., Norfolk, Va., to resume duties at these headquarters.

Major D. D. Porter, A.A. and I, detached headquarters, U.S. M.C., Norfolk, Va.

MAY 4.—Major R. H. Dunlap to Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for duty as a member of staff of college.

Capt. C. B. Taylor appointed judge advocate of general court-martial at navy yard, Norfolk, Va., vice 1st Lieut. A. A. Raciout, U.S.M.C., relieved.

First Lieut. H. W. Smith appointed judge advocate of general court-martial at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., vice 1st Lieut. S. S. Lee, U.S.M.C., relieved.

S.O. 32, APRIL 30, 1910, U.S.M.C.

Gives the names of a number of officers and enlisted men of the U.S.M.C. qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen.

S.O. 33, MAY 3, 1910, U.S.M.C.

1. When the present supply of conical tents shall have been exhausted, conical tents will no longer be issued. It is therefore directed, that, until the above named supply shall have been used up, conical tents only (unless otherwise directed, in special cases, for purposes of instruction) be used at all posts and target ranges where tents are necessary.

2. Upon receipt of this order, commanding officers of shore stations shall submit requisitions on the respective depots of supplies for such number of conical tents as may be actually needed; and, upon receipt of said tents, all tents of other kinds on hand, in serviceable condition, shall be transferred, by the most economical means, to the nearest depot of supplies.

3. Conical tents transferred from ships to posts, for shipment to depots of supplies, shall be held at the receiving posts, if needed for use thereat, and duly receipted for.

G. F. ELLIOTT, Major General, Commandant.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

APRIL 29.—First Lieut. John Boedeker granted thirty days' extension of leave.

APRIL 30.—First Lieut. B. H. Camden granted two days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. T. G. Lewton granted five days' leave commencing May 1.

Capt. S. B. Winram granted eight days' leave commencing May 2.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton detached from the Algonquin and ordered to the Itasca.

First Lieut. P. H. Lauriat granted ten days' leave commencing May 3.

First Lieut. M. M. Molloy detached from the Algonquin and ordered to the Morrill.

Second Lieut. M. S. Hay detached from the Algonquin and ordered to the Tuscarora.

MAY 2.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. E. W. Kraft granted thirty days' leave.

MAY 3.—Capt. H. B. West granted two days' extension of leave.

Third Lieut. L. L. Bennett granted two days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. M. S. Hay granted two days' leave en route under orders of April 30.

MAY 5.—Second Lieut. J. J. Hutson granted seven days' leave from May 7.

Capt. J. H. Brown ordered to Washington, D.C.

Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds to Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. H. E. Ridenout from the McCulloch; to the Gresham,



Liquid sunlight, with all the sparkle of Youth and every virtue of Perfection—

# White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

In New Sterilized Bottles

First Lieut. of Engrs. D. F. Bowen detached from the Pamlico, upon relief, and ordered to the Apache.

Second Lieut. J. R. Besse from the Gresham upon relief and ordered to the McCulloch.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager detached from the Seminole, and ordered to the Morrill.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. F. A. Cook detached from the Pamlico, and ordered to the Tuscarora.

The new edition of fixed service regulations will be ready for distribution about the middle or latter part of this month.

The work will be bound in black fabricoid, size five and three-quarters by four.

The Treasury Department, under date of March 29, 1910, announced the following addition to the "Regulations Governing the Uniform for Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers and Enlisted Men of the Revenue Cutter Service of the United States, 1908," to be made immediately upon receipt of this order.

Page 17, Under "Collar Devices" add the following paragraph: "Collar devices, similar to those described above, made of metal (imitation embroidery) and detachable, shall be worn upon each side of the collar of the white coat."

The revenue cutter Perry, now at San Francisco, will sail on her Alaskan cruise in a few days.

The revenue cutter Algonquin is at Arundel Cove, Md., undergoing repairs. She is temporarily out of commission and her officers will be detached.

The Bear sailed from San Francisco on May 2 for a cruise to Alaska and the Arctic Ocean. Capt. E. P. Berthoff was in command.

Senior Capt. Daniel P. Foley will assume command of the Behring Sea Patrol Fleet on May 20 and proceed on the Manning to Unalak, from which place he will direct the movements of the fleet, which will consist of the Manning, Perry and Tahome.

Repairs to the Manning at Portland, Ore., have been completed and she sailed on April 30 for Port Townsend, Wash.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. O. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. E. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. San Francisco, Cal.

CHALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.

COLEFAK—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—1st Lieut. S. P. Edmonds. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. F. H. Ueberroth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. Arundel Cove, Md.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. V. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carden. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLILO—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. San Pedro, Cal.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Bering Sea cruise.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Neath Bay, Wash.

THETIS—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNIMMETT—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Galveston, Tex.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Hattport, Me.

#### PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, April 28, 1910.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. A. Rodgers entertained a large party of Navy people at a lunch and picnic party at the new naval magazine on Sunday afternoon. In the party were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers and son, Robert; Capt. and Mrs. Cottman and their guests, Mrs. Brown, Miss Connelly and Commander Bush; Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret and guests, Miss Benedict and Miss Clise; Comdr. and Mrs. Bertolotto and guest, Miss Meigs; Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Leigh, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Comdr. and Mrs. Eberle and Mr. Edward Eberle, Miss Ellicott, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Jenness and Mrs. Sargent, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Walsh, Major Shaw, Ensign Draemel and Mr. Bostrom. Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at luncheon Saturday for Mrs. Bertolotto, Miss Meigs, Mrs. Eberle, Mrs. Robertson and Miss Rodgers. Mrs. Griswold entertained at a chafing-dish party Saturday evening for Ensign and Mrs. McCain, Paymr. and Mrs. Perkins and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Theelen. Two tables of bridge were played. Miss Rodgers, who has been the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers, left for her home in San Francisco on Monday. Mrs. Rodgers accompanied her and will visit the Yosemite Valley before returning to the yard.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. C. Bertolotto and the wardrobe officers of the Philadelphia gave a very enjoyable dancing party on board ship on Saturday afternoon. Surg. and Mrs. Jenness and Mrs. Sargent, of Massachusetts, were guests of the wardrobe officers of the Colorado at a dinner given in their honor on Wednesday. In honor of Mrs. Crenshaw, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, and Miss Benedict, of Pleasanton, Cal., the wardrobe officers of the Colorado entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening. The Bachelor Club, consisting of P.A. Paymr. E. R. Wilson, Asst. Naval Constr. John C. Sweeney, Jr., P.A. Paymr. T. J. Bright and Mr. Cameron, entertained at dinner Tuesday evening for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans and Paymr. and Mrs. F. K. Perkins.

Mrs. Griswold, wife of Lieut. R. M. Griswold, gave a luncheon on Saturday for Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Spear. Surg. and Mrs. Jenness leave Sunday for Rochester, N.Y., where Surgeon Jenness will have

duty at the recruiting station. Naval Constr. S. H. Henry has taken the house just vacated by Surg. and Mrs. Jenness and Mrs. Henry is expected to return soon from a visit at Philadelphia. Paymr. G. P. Auld, recently at the Boston yard, but now of the cruiser Pennsylvania, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mr. H. H. Shanley, of Vermont, and Mrs. C. W. Scharff and Miss Scharff, of Seattle.

Capt. C. C. Pond returned Wednesday from a trip to Portland. Mrs. Pond and Miss Pond, who are now at San Francisco, are expected shortly. Mrs. Field, wife of Surg. J. G. Field, entertained at luncheon on Monday for Dr. and Mrs. Sterne, Miss Ellicott, of Portland; Mrs. Waldo Evans and Mrs. Spear. Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at an afternoon affair Thursday for Mrs. Clink, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Simmers, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Ames.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 2, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Gardener entertained Friday night at dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Smith. The other guests were Major and Mrs. Lord, Miss Smith and Lieut. A. Ia Rue Smith, aid.

Mrs. G. H. White and Lieutenant White's mother left Friday for Battle Creek, Mich., to await news as to Lieutenant White's promotion, which will occur shortly. In all probability they will not accompany the regiment to Alaska, as no vacancy for a captain in this regiment is probable at the date of his promotion.

Mrs. L. B. Simonds gave a luncheon Friday for Mrs. F. A. Boulter, of Omaha, and her guest, Miss Stone, of New York.

The post baseball team defeated the All Stars, of Omaha, on the Fort Omaha grounds last Friday by a score of 9 to 5. The band and a large number of officers and men accompanied the team.

Mrs. S. W. Noyes, who is still at the Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Omaha, is improving. Lieutenant Cowan, the Rev. Father Devlin, of Creighton University, and Miss Marion Connell, of Omaha, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins Saturday night. Capt. C. A. Martin, 4th Inf., who has been inspecting the National Guard of Kansas, returned to-day. Lieutenants Nulsen, Bates, McCune and Rogers were among the guests at a large bridge party given by Miss Eugenie Whitmore, of Omaha, last Wednesday. Captain Dalton returned Sunday from a flying trip to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Col. T. F. Davis, 18th Inf., completed his riding test Thursday and left for Fort Mackenzie Sunday. On the ninety mile ride he was accompanied by the post commander, Colonel Gardener. Captain Bundel and Lieutenant Nulsen, who have been East on leave, returned last Wednesday. Mrs. R. J. West and two children left to-day for Fort Leavenworth to visit the former's parents. They will join Lieutenant West at Seattle, en route for Alaska in June. Lieutenant Cowan, 4th Inf., succeeds Captain Guyer as post commissary and post treasurer and Lieutenant Short as exchange officer.

Capt. and Mrs. Gohn were hosts at dinner Sunday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. McCarthy, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Captain Babcock and Miss Col.

The 16th Infantry Gun Club held a competitive shoot for the Dupont trophy, a handsome bronze piece presented by the Dupont Powder Company. It was won by Lieutenant West, scores being as follows: Lieutenant West 86 per cent; Lieutenant Smith 84; Captain Ball 80; Captain Bundel 66; Lieutenant Shallenberger 58; Lieutenant Fooks 57; Captain Crimmins 50. Messrs. Rogers, Ellwood, Sharp and Townsend, all trap shooting enthusiasts, of Omaha, were guests of the club, which was entertained by Captain Crimmins after the match. A team of the 16th Infantry will meet a team of Omaha Gun Club members to-morrow afternoon on the Omaha grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Council Bluffs, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. White a few days last week.

On the post grounds Sunday afternoon the post team defeated the strong Halleys, of Omaha, by a score of 10 to 7. The grandstand and bleachers were crowded with officers and ladies and enlisted men, who were most enthusiastic.

Mrs. Gardener, Mrs. White, Mrs. Guyer and Mrs. Michaelis were guests of Mrs. L. B. Simonds at luncheon last Wednesday. Lieutenant Drury left to-day on a three weeks' leave to visit his parents in Massachusetts. Mrs. Ball had the misfortune to break one of the small bones of her right hand while playing tennis last week in a game for the championship (doubles) of the post.

#### FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., May 4, 1910.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Davis has returned from his trip to Fort Ontario, N.Y., where he was a member of a court-martial. Mrs. Davis had as her guest for several days Mrs. Goldsborough, of New York. Mrs. Lewis Turtle is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Hawes at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. Brown entertained the Bridge Luncheon Club on Tuesday, Mrs. Roberts winning half a dozen lovely plates. Mrs. Green, of Norfolk, was the guest overnight last week of Lieut. and Mrs. Spurgin. Capt. and Mrs. Roberts's house guests, Miss Lukens and Miss McCutcheon, have returned to their homes in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham spent Saturday and Sunday in Baltimore.

Major and Mrs. Waterhouse entertained at dinner Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Matson. Little Francis Matson continues to improve. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., made a visit of inspection recently, staying overnight with Capt. and Mrs. Matson. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger, parents of Lieut. Harold Geiger, C.A.C., and Lieut. E. J. Atkinson, C.E., spent Sunday of last week with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. The date of Lieutenant Atkinson's wedding to Miss Elizabeth Black, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., has been changed from the autumn of June 2. Capt. James F. Howell, of Fort Monroe, was a visitor at Fort Hunt this week. Major Gifford has returned to Fort Washington, after a two weeks' trip.

The 44th Company is still at the head of the baseball league, with the 104th Company a close second. The "goat" team, the 19th Company, is doggedly and steadily improving. Starting out with no ball players in the company, the team has won friends everywhere by the sportsmanlike way it has lost games; and Monday the enthusiasm was intense when it won the game with the 17th Company.

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NEW YORK

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7848, Mr. Perkins.—Granting permission to the city and county of San Francisco, Cal. to operate a pumping station on the Fort Mason Military Reservation, in California.

S. 7955, Mr. Penrose.—Granting a service pension to all officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, both Regular and Volunteer, who have been awarded medals of honor or who may hereafter be awarded such medals, under Acts of Congress approved Dec. 21, 1861, July 12 and 16, 1862, and March 3, 1863, and any other act or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto. There shall be paid to each of said officers and enlisted men a service pension of \$75 per month after reaching the age of sixty years who shall apply for the same: Provided, That this age shall not exclude anyone who has been awarded said medal for services on the battlefield in the War of the Rebellion. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any officer on the active or retired list of the Army or the Navy, or anyone holding federal office, but they may elect between the said pension and the pay or salary they may receive; the said pension to be paid to those who have been granted medals for deeds of valor in battle as shown by the public records.

S. 8024, Mr. Owen.—Appropriates \$50,000 for a memorial statue and tablet in the city of Washington, D.C., in honor of the Yellow Fever Commission, composed of Major Walter Reed, surgeon, U.S.A.; Dr. James Carroll, Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, Dr. Aristides Agramonte, acting assistant surgeons, U.S.A., who conceived and assisted by the voluntary exposure of persons in making the experiments which resulted in the discovery of the means whereby yellow fever is disseminated. Appoints a commission composed of the president of the American Medical Association, the Secretary of War, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., the Surgeon General, U.S.A., and Col. William C. Gorgas, Medical Department, U.S.A.

S. 8026, Mr. Clay.—For the reinstatement of Lieut. Col. Constantine Marrast Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps.

H.R. 25154, Mr. Foss, of Illinois.—To make April 27, Grant's birthday, an annual public holiday.

H.R. 25244, Mr. McMorran.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to allot and assign a space in the chapel of the U.S. Naval Academy for a memorial window to be erected by the class of 1895, U.S. Naval Academy, in memory of their classmates killed in the Service of the United States.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE SECRETS.

H.R. 25292, Mr. Hobson.—That a person who, for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information, goes upon any vessel or enters any naval station, fort, battery, torpedo station, arsenal, camp, factory, or other place connected with the national defense, without proper authority, or who when lawfully or unlawfully on a vessel or in or near any such place, obtains, takes, or makes without proper authority any document, sketch, plan, model, or knowledge of anything connected with the national defense to which he is not entitled, or who knowingly, having possession of or control over any such document, sketch, plan, model, or knowledge, wilfully and without proper authority communicates or attempts to communicate the same to any person not entitled to receive the same, or to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the national defense, to be communicated at that time, or who, being lawfully entrusted with any such document, sketch, plan, model, or knowledge, wilfully and in breach of his trust so communicates or attempts to communicate the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

Sec. 2. That a person who commits any act declared by Sec. 1 to be a misdemeanor, when he communicates or attempts to communicate or intends to communicate to a foreign government, or to any agent of a foreign government, any document, sketch, plan, model, or knowledge as aforesaid, obtained, taken, or made by him or entrusted to him as aforesaid, shall be guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 3. That any person who incites or counsels or attempts to procure another person to commit an offense under this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by the same punishment as if he had committed the offense.

H.R. 25296, Mr. Bates.—That when a warrant officer, or a chief boatswain, chief gunner, chief carpenter, chief sailmaker, or chief machinist in the U.S. Navy, who has had service as an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy, shall have served twenty-five years, he shall, upon making application to the President, be placed upon the retired list with full retired pay: Provided, That in computing the necessary twenty-five years' time all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

H.R. 25370, Mr. Kinkaid, of New Jersey.—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy for one year in the case of Pay Clerk Arthur Henry Mayo.

H.R. 25410, Mr. Bingham.—To provide for the disposition of pensions due inmates of the naval home.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 1, 1910.

A blizzard that would fit January is somewhat startling for the first of May. It doomed to disappointment numerous picnics that had been planned. The moths do not have a feast on our furs; we have them with us all the year round. "Lovely climate you have here in summer," someone remarked on a rare, balmy day. "Yes," replied an old resident; "wish we had less climate and more weather."

Mrs. Earl O. Carnahan entertained at an informal tea April 30, in honor of Mrs. Richmond Smith. Assisting were Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Van Horn and Miss Fernandez. Among others present were Mrs. A. Hirst Appel, Mrs. Williams, Miss Davis, Mrs. G. L. Wicker, Mrs. Eskridge, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Persons, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Outer, Mrs. Chant and the Misses Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Edgar Myer entertained at an elaborate dinner, April 27, for Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Col. and Mrs. A. H. Appel, Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly, Mrs. J. M. Carey and Major Maccomb. Mrs. Oliver S. Eskridge entertained at six tables of five hundred April 21. The prizes were won by Miss Mary Williams, Mrs. Steever, Mrs. Alden Brewster and Mrs. Stull, and others playing were Misses Williams, Blatchford, Carnahan, Lawrence, Wells, Tanner, Myer, Wicker, Wilson, Van Horn, Tucker, McAdams, Lyon, Baranski, Currer, Brannell, Misses Davis, Rosalie Williamson and Fernandez. Mrs. William Kelly entertained at an informal tea Saturday in honor of her guest, Miss Dennison, of New York. Invited to meet her were Mrs. Appel, Mrs. Wicker, Mrs. Gerald Brant, Mrs.

Fleming, Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Leslie McNair, Mrs. J. M. Carey and others.

Capt. and Mrs. William P. Banta leave May 2 for a trip to Los Angeles, prior to their departure for the Philippines. Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Wing and their two children arrived during the week, and are the guests of their sister, Mrs. William McCleave. Mr. Allan F. Wilson, of Chicago, is the guest for a week of Capt. and Mrs. Tanner. Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Ansell were the guests for a few days of Capt. and Mrs. Wells and Capt. and Mrs. Longan. Capt. and Mrs. Ansell are en route to San Francisco.

Col. A. B. Dyer was among the dinner hosts this past week. Lieut. E. M. Watson and Mr. Charles Carey are week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carey at Careyhurst, Wyo.

Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 6, 1910.

Details of the midshipmen this summer to England and Mediterranean ports were announced Monday, and show that the cruise is to be one of real hard work and instruction. However, there is every reason to believe that there will be occasional "shore leaves," and rumor includes a two days' visit to London while the squadron is at Plymouth. The ships will be the battleships Iowa (flagship), Indiana and Massachusetts, under command of Comdr. George R. Clark. On each ship deck divisions of midshipmen will stand watch at night with part of the crew. Midshipmen in the engineering and electrical divisions will be assigned to a special instructor; midshipmen officers for various duties will be detailed each week, and a midshipman quartermaster will take the weather wheel on each ship during half the watch.

That little of the rough work of the sailor's life will be spared the midshipmen is shown by this item: "Midshipmen shall scrub all articles of their clothing, except those which require to be starched and ironed." Also: "Midshipmen shall scrub their own hammocks." Appointments as officers in the midshipmen brigade next year will be made up from the marks in "aptitude," "practice cruise" and "conduct." Aptitude is a new element defined as "adaptability to the requirements of the naval service." Midshipmen who receive during the practice cruise more than one-third the number of demerits allowed for the year will be deprived of a portion of their September leave. Midshipmen returning late from any leave granted them will lose a day of their September leave for every hour of tardiness.

The vessels will leave Annapolis on June 6 and arrive at Plymouth, England, on June 30. Marseilles, Gibraltar, Madeira and the Azores will be the other stopping places in foreign waters.

A marine guard larger than has usually been assigned will go along on the annual summer cruise; thirty-eight men, under Capt. T. H. Brown, are assigned to the Iowa; thirty-four, under Lieut. F. A. Barker, to the Indiana, and a like number, under Lieut. H. O. Smith, to the Massachusetts.

About sixteen midshipmen are just getting over serious illness caused, according to the most plausible theory, by a small quantity of poison meant for rats getting into one of the cooking utensils. The most serious cases were among the ranking midshipmen officers, who, it is believed, all ate of a certain omelet. None of the cases was really grave, and all are now doing nicely. Among the sick was John A. L. Zenor, one of the mainstays of the crew, and he will hardly be able to row against Columbia next Saturday.

His Highness Prince Tsai Tao, of China, his relative, Lord Li, and their retinue, were received at the Naval Academy Saturday morning, coming from Washington on a special car. They were met by Captain Bowyer and his staff, and there was a continued round of military pomp and formality. Drawn up at the gate were two companies of marines, the shore battery crashed out a national salute and the band played the Chinese national air. At the Oklahoma parade ground the midshipmen brigade in full dress were inspected and passed in review. The Prince and his party then inspected all the departments of the Academy, and were entertained at luncheon by Superintendent Bowyer. After luncheon the Prince returned to Washington.

The first member of the class which will graduate in June, 1914 was admitted to the Academy Friday, and granted leave till June. He is W. de B. Baker, appointed from Michigan.

The following additional candidates, having passed all mental and physical examinations, have been admitted as midshipmen: Colin Collins, Md.; George Arvin, Va.; Austin H. Hawley, Ala.; R. O. Davis, Ill.; Robert W. Carey, Jr., Mo.; Malcolm W. Calahan, Tenn.; Charles F. F. Bryant, Me.; Leighton B. Beckett, Iowa; Horace H. Jabert, R.I.; Simon C. Stengle, Wis.

Captain Bowyer will have set up at once two tablets ordered by Congress in 1909, under an act introduced by the late Senator McComas of Maryland. The work will be in charge of Comdr. R. E. Coonts. One tablet will be upon the site of the burning of the Peggy Stuart and her cargo by citizens of Anne Arundel county on Oct. 19, 1774, because her owner had paid the tax on tea; the other tablet at the camp where the French troops, 4,000 strong, spent several days here in September, 1781, en route to join Washington before Yorktown. The first memorial will be located in or on the Seaman's Building, and the second at some point on Rogers row.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Nathan E. Niles, of Washington, arrived Saturday and are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lindsay H. Lacy in Annapolis. Mrs. Alexander Sharp, widow of Captain Sharp, U.S.N., is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. Sumner Pettit, King George street. Lieut. and Mrs. Carlton R. Kear have returned from their wedding trip and taken apartments at Carvel Hall. Mrs. Kear was Miss Pettit, of this city. Mrs. Bradford, wife of Ensign Bradford, who has been the guest of Mrs. King, wife of Professor King, has gone to New York to join her husband.

The first class barely beat out the "pobos" class in the interclass field and track competition Saturday afternoon, scoring thirty-eight points to thirty-five; second class, twenty-four; third class, twenty. The fourth class won the mile relay, but it did not count for points. Of four Academy records broken, three were to the credit of the youngsters; in the hammer throw Hintze, fourth class, did 134 ft. 6 ins., four feet two inches beyond the former figure.

The game of lacrosse played Saturday afternoon between the regulars and second twelve took the place of that scheduled between two battalion teams and the big team won, 9 goals to 1. The juniors played a good game, but lacked team work.

The midshipmen captured the tennis contest with Bucknell on Saturday. The doubles were exciting, the scores being 13-11 and 7-5, the midshipmen taking both sets. The Navy

players were: Singles, Parmalee and Sampson; doubles, Underwood and Parmalee.

Mr. L. H. Mang, gymnastic instructor, has been presented with a handsome gold watch by the members of the Navy gymnastic team.

Swarthmore won from the midshipmen at lacrosse Wednesday afternoon, May 4, by 7 to 5, the game being highly interesting and with many flashes of brilliant play. Swarthmore showed better understanding of the whereabouts of its own men than any twelve here this season. The midshipmen's team work also showed improvement. The Navy team were: La Mountain, Richardson, Hamilton, Gillmore, A. H. Gray, Hill, McKee, Sanborn, Ten Eyck, Branham (c.), Ford, Young, Fenley, Rose, Alexander.

St. John's achieved one of its greatest athletic ambitions Wednesday afternoon by winning at baseball against the midshipmen; score, 1 to 0. The game was splendidly played and a keen contest between Stevens and Seibert, the opposing pitchers. Seibert allowed three singles, struck out six of the collegians and gave one base. His bad throw in the seventh, however, contributed directly to the scoring of St. John's run. A previous game was won by the midshipmen by a single run, and the rubber next Wednesday is likely to be a contest to be remembered. The Navy nine: Erwin, 2b.; Gillam, s.s.; Abbott, 3b.; Callaghan, c.; Neilson, 1b.; Battle, c.f.; Strickland, l.f.; Osburne, r.f.; Seibert, p.

The baseball nine of the North Atlantic Fleet, composed of old Academy stars, put it all over the present representatives of the Naval Academy this Thursday afternoon, winning by 9 to 2. The old fellows proved that they were anything but "has-beens," while the present Navy team looked decidedly like an aggregation of "not-yets." Douglas, one of the great athletes the institution has ever had, occupied the slab for the visitors and allowed but three hits, while the grads piled up twelve on Meade and Lanphier, the two most experienced hitters the Academy now has. The visitors have been working together in Cuba for four months off and on, and played a very much better game than an aggregation of old college players generally does. The local team appeared somewhat nervous, showed its usual weakness at the bat and fielded way below its standard. During the six innings which Meade pitched, he had ten fielding chances and accepted nine of them, all the remaining members of the nine having but three assists. Meade's hit in the fifth inning scored both of the midshipmen's runs. The nines were:

Atlantic Fleet Officers—Dague, l.f.; Gill, s.s.; Stiles, 1b.; Ingram, r.f.; Thibault, 2b.; Pollard, 3b.; Jones, c.f.; Hambach, c.; Douglas, p.

Naval Academy—Erwin, 2b.; Gillam, s.s.; Abbott, 3b.; Callaghan, c.; Neilson, 1b.; Battle, c.f.; Strickland, l.f.; Osburne, r.f.; Meade, Lanphier, p.

Runs scored—Dague (2), Gill (2), Stiles, Ingram, Pollard, Hambach, Douglas, Neilson, Battle. Stolen bases—Ingram (3), Stiles, Thibault, Jones, Pollard. Sacrifice hits—Gill, Douglas. Innings pitched—By Douglas, 9; by Meade, 6; by Lanphier, 3. Struck out—By Douglas, 9; by Meade, 5; by Lanphier, 3. Base on balls—Off Douglas, 1; off Meade, 1; off Lanphier, 2. Wild pitch—Douglas. Hit by pitched ball—By Meade, Thibault; by Lanphier, Thibault. Passed ball—Callaghan. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Sweet, Annapolis.

## BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., May 4, 1910.

On Thursday evening the officers and ladies of Fort Banks entertained with a dance and bridge at the post gymnasium for the harbor. Those present were Col. Robert Patterson, Miss Patterson and house guests, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell; Major Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Storck, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart, Dr. and Mrs. Peck, Lieut. Francis Delano and Mr. Roth, from Fort Banks; Captain Yost, Miss Vickery, Lieutenants Gallup and Perego and Mr. Marshall, from Fort Strong; Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Forse, Lieut. and Mrs. Horton, Miss Coughley and Lieut. J. A. Brice, from Fort Warren; Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowe and Lieut. J. Pierce, from Fort Andrews; Capt. and Mrs. Long, Miss Marie Long, Lieutenants Clark and Norton, from Fort Revere; Captain Fremont, U.S.N., Misses Fremont, Captain Williams and their friends, from the navy yard; Major and Mrs. Catlin, Miss Dorothy Catlin, Lieutenants Raynor and Graham, from the Marine Barracks; Capt. and Mrs. Eastman, Miss McCleave, Captains Gatewood and Horstall and Lieutenant Ramsey, from Watertown Arsenal.

Orders that will keep the third submarine flotilla in Boston waters for some time have just been issued. It was intended to have the flotilla here this spring, but with the arrival of the torpedoboats and destroyers ordered here the dockage facilities will be insufficient. Additional ships cannot be built until the War Department establishes a line on the west side of the harbor.

Miss Vickery, of Marblehead, was the guest of Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, of Fort Strong, last week. Major and Mrs. Patterson have arrived at Fort Banks. Dr. Sparrowburger has left for New York for a month's leave. Dr. Luke B. Peck is taking his place at Fort Warren temporarily. Major W. O. Davis, of Fort Strong, has just returned from a week's bicycling trip.

The Fort Banks baseball team played the U.S. Marines of Boston on Sunday, winning 21-1 in seven innings. The Fort Revere team played the Raymond Hitchcock team on Tuesday, winning 7-3.

A district monthly, "The District Comrade," has been started at Fort Banks, the first copy being issued this month. Lieut. James Brice was an usher at the wedding of Lieutenant Kennedy last week. Mr. Roth, of Harvard, spent Thursday night with Lieut. Francis Delano, of Fort Banks.

The battleships Vermont and New Jersey anchored in the channel off East Boston last evening, and this morning will berth at the navy yard, to remain several weeks for repairs. The South Carolina is expected from Provincetown to-day.

Mayor Hatfield, of Newton, announced on Monday morning that the site of the new \$50,000 armory to be built there has been selected, between Newtonville and West Newton, on Washington street. Work will begin shortly.

On Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Rowe. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Captain Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, Lieut. Junius Pierce, Mrs. Allee, Lieut. James Lyon, Major Chamberlaine and Miss Ruth Ridgway. Mrs. Chamberlaine returned to Fort Warren from Washington on Wednesday.

The submarine Stingray tied up at Fort Warren Wednesday night. All the officers and ladies on the post went on board. Mrs. Sarah Thompson arrived at Fort Revere on Monday to visit Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long.

There have been a great many changes in the harbor. Dr. and Mrs. Peck, of Fort Banks, go to the Philippines this spring. Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Bennett, of Fort Banks, go to Fort Adams temporarily and to the Philippines in July. Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lomax expect to go to Jackson Barracks in two weeks.

Miss Coughley is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O. J. Horton, of Fort Warren. Major Gatchell spent the last Wednesday at Fort Strong. Lieut. James A. Lyon has moved into the upper apartment with a southern exposure, and Lieut. and Mrs. Rowe, who were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. O. T. Harris for several days, have moved into the set of quarters vacated by Lieutenant Lyon.

A silver service was presented Sunday night to Col. Walter Lombard, Coast Art. Corps, M.V.M., by Capt. William Renfrew, of the 5th Company of the corps. The presentation was at the headquarters of the 5th Company in Chelsea, and was made in behalf of the members in recognition of Colonel Lombard's activity in raising a fund for the members who lost their homes in the Chelsea fire—eighty per cent. of the membership.

Governor Draper on Tuesday vetoed the measure providing that employees of cities or towns should draw salary from the municipalities whenever called upon to perform military

duty. Such a law would put a premium on service in the Militia, and to that extent would be serving an excellent purpose, in the opinion of the Governor; but in his judgment it would establish a very bad precedent, in that it would tend to discriminate in the pay the various members of the Militia, and create a privileged class of men who happened to be employed by the cities and towns. This would not be fair to the members of the Militia who performed no more meritorious work, and would tend to disorganize rather than improve conditions. Governor Draper believes thoroughly in encouraging service in the Militia, but considers that this bill, if approved, would do more harm than good.

The Hull village school, which is attended by many Army children, is closed on account of scarlet fever. Mr. Raymond Hitchcock was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Newton at luncheon Tuesday. Mr. Thomas Lavelle, of Harvard, spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. Forse.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 4, 1910.

The visit of His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai Tao, head of the General Staff of the Chinese army, to this post on Monday will ever be a memorable one, and everyone here was anxious to see the distinguished personage and his countrymen in their picturesque native dress. Never did a visitor look into matters with more thoroughness than did the Prince, Lord Li and the others of his party. They never lost a second and saw everything that was worth seeing. Colonel Scott and other officers gave the Prince and his party every facility for observation, and they undoubtedly highly appreciated the courtesies they received. More could not have been done for anyone.

Accompanied by General Ha, commandant of the Imperial Guard at Peking; Lord Li, a son of the late Li Hung Chang; Colonel Yao, and several other members of his suite, the Prince arrived at West Point a few minutes before eleven a.m. on a special train. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th U.S. Cav., and Capt. Henry R. Lemly, U.S.A., retired, Major Reginald F. Foster, 12th N.Y., and several attaches of the Chinese Consulate in New York city, escorted the party to West Point. Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent, and Capt. O. J. Charles, adjutant, of the Academy, were waiting to meet the Prince, while a detachment of negro Cavalrymen, under command of Capt. Guy V. Henry, 12th U.S. Cav., was drawn up as the military escort. As the head of the column arrived at the summit of the bluff a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Lieut. Col. F. W. Sibley, commandant of cadets; Capt. M. C. Wise, Capt. J. W. Beacham and Lieut. H. S. Grier joined the party at headquarters to take part in the tour of the Academy and grounds.

First came a visit to the old barracks, in which Grant, Lee, Sheridan, Sherman and Jackson had lived as cadets. From the barracks the party went to the administration building, in which is the museum. The presents sent to West Point by the Chinese who lived in the district garrisoned by the American troops following the Boxer outbreaks were of particular interest to Prince Tsai Tao and Lord Li. These gifts were made in recognition of the generous treatment accorded the Chinese by the American troops under Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee. On the wall of the waiting room in Colonel Scott's official suite in the administration building is a framed diploma of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Lord Li called the attention of the Prince to it. An exhibition of unusual interest was that of the pack train of sixty-four mules, which are wonderfully well trained. Hollandsworth, who was a cowboy before he became an Army packmaster, was in command of the train. Within ten minutes Lord Li witnessed the unloading and reloading of provisions, ammunition, etc., weighing more than 13,000 pounds.

The Prince and party were driven for an informal luncheon to Colonel Scott's residence. Only one toast was offered, the health of Prince Tsai Tao, by Colonel Scott. The Prince, in the course of the luncheon, told Mrs. Scott that he liked American food about as well as Chinese. When the meal was ended he handed Mrs. Scott his photograph. After luncheon the cadets, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Sibley, were assembled in front of the barracks for the review. A visit to the cadet mess was very much enjoyed, and the Prince and party saw the automatic peeling of potatoes and the slicing of bread by electricity. Then came visits to the old chapel, Cullum Memorial Hall, the Officers' Club, the gymnasium, and, lastly, the riding hall. In the latter the Prince witnessed a splendid exhibition of barback and saddle riding by cadets under command of Captain Henry. The visitors then left for New York city. The Prince expressed great delight to Colonel Scott at his visit, as did Lord Li, General Ha and all the rest.

West Point defeated the University of Rochester in a hard game of baseball on May 4 by a score of 3 to 1. The weather was cold and raw, but nevertheless both Hyatt and Lamson pitched well, with the honors in Hyatt's favor. The visitors played an errorless game, but the cadets were ragged in the field. The cadet nine: Lyman, c.; White, 1b.; Miliken, s.; Harrison, 2b.; Anderson, r.f.; Surles, l.f.; Ullo, c.f.; Cook, 1b.; Hyatt, p.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 2, 1910.

Mr. Baker is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hill. Tuesday Mrs. Ward entertained the euchre club. The prizes were won by Mrs. Nutman and Mrs. Birnie. There were a number of people at the skating rink Tuesday, the last night of the season, and every one seemed sorry to see it close. Supper was served at the club afterward. Wednesday there was a lovely tea at the Bungalow in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Whitman, given by the officers and ladies of the post. Before the tea a golf tournament took place. The prizes for driving went to Lieutenant Danford and Mrs. Hill; for putting to Mrs. Whitman and Captain Roberts.

Wednesday the Artillery and school had a polo game; the 6th Artillery won by a score of 9 to 2. Mrs. Whitman and two sons left Thursday for her home in Ohio. The day after her departure Captain Whitman was notified that he was to remain on duty at Fort Riley until his work here is completed, which will probably be next fall. The bridge club met this week at Mrs. Hoyle's; Mrs. Guilfoyle and Colonel Kendall won the prizes. Friday night Mrs. Sparks gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Capt. and Mrs. Birnie and Mrs. Schenk. Other dinners were given Wednesday by Capt. and Mrs. Snib, for Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Major and Mrs. Cameron and Captain Cress; Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle had at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Miss Ward and Lieutenant Quekemeyer. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder have as their guests Mrs. Magruder's sister, Miss Payton, and Miss Harlow, of Washington.

A number of people came down from Fort Leavenworth Friday to have a golf and tennis tournament and a polo game. Those who stayed downtown were Mrs. Munson, Miss Gearheart, Miss Farr, Miss Duran, Lieutenants MacArthur and Howell and Miss McCutcheon; Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bach; Lieut. and Mrs. Fitch guests of Gen. and Mrs. Ward; Lieut. and Mrs. Pike guests of Major and Mrs. Haynes; the Graham's were at Captain Arnold's; Capt. and Mrs. Knowles at Captain Booth's; Colonel Kuhn at Major March's; Captain Sherrill at Lieutenant Browne's; Captain Angell with Lieutenant Sands; Mrs. Miller at Lieutenant Chapman's; Mrs. Thomas with Lieutenant Parker; Mrs. Davis at Lieutenant Wood's; Captain Slavens at Captain Whitman's. Saturday morning the tennis tournament took place. Major Cameron and Captain Whitman were beaten by Captain Angel and Mr. Fiske; Captain McNair and Major March were beaten by Lieutenant MacArthur and Major Slavens. Mrs. Donaldson and Mrs. Sloan also played and Mrs. Donaldson, of Leavenworth, won two sets out of three. Saturday afternoon was the golf tournament,

## Welch's Grape Juice



is just the juice as nature puts it into the choicest Concord grapes. Anything but this is not pure, unfermented grape juice.

Avoid grape juice having corn syrup (glucose) added. This is done to give it body and make it palatable. Its use means inferior grapes.

Welch's is delicious and wholesome as well as pure; an ideal table beverage for old and young.

Welch's Grape Juice comes in all sized bottles, from 4-oz. to a half-gallon. If you can't get it at your Commissary Store or Post Exchange, we'll mail you a sample 3-oz. bottle, anywhere in the United States, on receipt of 10 cents.

Our booklet, telling all the delightful ways in which Welch's Grape Juice can be served, is free, and we'll send it if you'll ask for it.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N. Y.

which was won by Colonel Kuhn, Major Reed and Captain Sherrill. After the golf the polo game took place. The 6th Artillery team against the Leavenworth team, an easy victory for the Artillery, score 21 to 0. The Leavenworth team were Major Slavens, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Millen and Lieutenant Pike as substitute. Tea was served at the Bungalow after the game.

The 6th Artillery played baseball at the league park on Saturday afternoon and beat Junction City 6 to 0. This was the first game of the season.

Saturday night Lieut. and Mrs. Bach gave a dinner for their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson; other guests were Captain Sherrill, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. Miss Edith Burbank has been the guest for several days of Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. Mrs. Sloan gave a dinner in her honor Saturday night; other guests were Miss Fanny Hoyle, Lieutenants Wood and Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Danford had Lieutenant Winfree as their guest at dinner Saturday.

The officers and ladies of the post gave a delightful reception and dance to Gen. and Mrs. Ward; in the receiving line were Gen. and Mrs. Ward, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Cameron, Major and Mrs. Haynes. The rooms looked most attractive in their decorations of flags and greens, decorated under the direction of Lieutenant Wood, 6th F.A. A delicious supper was served.

Mrs. Hoyle had as her guests to dinner Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Lieutenants Wood, Poillon, Quekemeyer, Higby and Rambough.

Sunday morning the Leavenworth polo team played the school team five periods, the score was 9 to 1 in favor of the school.

Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon gave a jolly supper Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbison, Lieutenants Martin, Winfree and Watson. Mrs. Bester, mother of Mrs. Pennell, has returned after a week's visit at Marysville, Kas. Lieutenant Booker's mother, from Virginia, arrived last week and will spend the summer at Riley as his guest.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 4, 1910.

Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell are at the Chamberlin Hotel. Miss Katherine Nicholls, Miss Townsley, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenants Hardaway, Moore and Wallis made a merry swimming party in the Chamberlin pool on Monday night. Mrs. Clay Brown, who has been visiting her son, Capt. Laurence C. Brown, at Fort Morgan, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck. Mrs. I. N. Lewis is at Vassar College for a class reunion.

Last Thursday afternoon Miss Marion Johnson entertained in honor of her birthday. Her guests were Misses Mary Howell, Esther Hall, Helen Kimberly, Bessie Ohnstad, Katherine Smith and Elizabeth Heiner. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ernest R. Tilton entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Miss Brown, Commander Harlow, U.S.N., and Dr. Bispham. On Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Barney entertained at bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Capt. and Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Ray, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Miss Brown, Captains Peed and Abbott. On Thursday morning Mrs. George P. Hawes, jr., entertained at bridge for her house guest, Mrs. Lewis Turtle, of Washington. Other guests were Mesdames Rorebeck, Howell, Johnson, Lincoln, Bettison, Dengler, Bradley, Baker and Hase. Thursday evening Mrs. C. E. Tull had three tables of bridge.

Gen. and Mrs. B. D. Price are at the Chamberlin for several weeks. Capt. Claude E. Brigham has his mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Pullman, of San Francisco, visiting him. Friday morning Mrs. William Smith entertained at luncheon for Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Heiner, Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Edwards. At an elaborate luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilkinson Darling, last Wednesday, for the trustees of the normal school, were Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Major Frederick Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Thomas Winston. Miss Lola Berry, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Laura de Russey Berry, left Sunday for Cumberland, Md. Friday afternoon Captains Carter and Patten and Lieutenant Barnes left for a few days' sport at Jamestown Island. Lieut. and Mrs. Wertenbaker have as their guest Mrs. Chapelle, of New London. On Friday afternoon Mrs. McCammon entertained at a large bridge party at the Chamberlin. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Neale, Mrs. Bettison and Miss Townsley. Friday evening Major and Mrs. Heiner entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Dengler, Captains Carpenter and Seaman. On the same evening Major and Mrs. Hayden entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck and Miss Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Hase also entertained at dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochen. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. and Miss Balthus gave a bridge party at Lieutenant Mack's quarters. Prizes were won by Mrs. McKell, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Townsley.

Sunday night Capt. and Mrs. Dengler had at supper Capt. and Mrs. Ohnstad, Lieut. and Mrs. McKell, Miss Hall and Lieutenant Harrison. Capt. and Mrs. McNeill entertained at supper Sunday night for Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tarkington. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. John L. Hayden entertained at bridge and tea. Friday evening Col. and Mrs. Townsley gave a charming dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Farley, Dr. and Mrs. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. George F.

Adams, Mrs. Thomas Knox and Major I. N. Lewis. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Walter C. Baker and her mother, Mrs. Bradley, had two tables of bridge, and Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Howell entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Clay Brown.

Capt. Fred L. Perry and Jesse C. Nicholls and Miss Abbott, all of whom have been ill for several weeks, are now convalescing. On Saturday morning Mrs. Thomas Knox had a most informal bridge luncheon for Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. J. P. Barney and Mrs. J. F. Howell. Friday morning Mrs. Barney had bridge and luncheon for Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Knox. Monday morning Mrs. Howell had Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Barney for a game of bridge. Monday afternoon Mrs. Joseph M. Farley had an informal game of bridge for Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Hayden. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell had bridge and luncheon Tuesday at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Barney.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Shepherd, of Fort Myer, arrived to-day to spend a month at Mrs. Shepherd's home on the Boulevard. Miss Margaret Kimberly and Miss Honoria Moorman returned from Fort Myer to-day. Mrs. William P. Pence gave a bridge luncheon to-day for Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Coe.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 4, 1910.

Mrs. Reilly returned last week from New York, where she had spent a few days. An exhibition drill was given last Thursday afternoon, at which the Chinese Prince, Tsai Tao, was the guest of honor.

The Fort Myer baseball team with Lieutenant Moose in charge, went down to Fort Washington, Md., last Thursday and played the team there. Fort Myer won, score 10-0.

Troops A and D left Thursday afternoon for the target range at Edsall, Va., to be gone five weeks or longer. The officers in command are Captains Lindsey, Smither, Lieutenants Tremaine, Foster and MacNeill. Mrs. McNeill will visit in Washington while Lieutenant McNeill is on the target range.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained a few guests at bridge Friday evening. Mrs. Horn and her two sisters, the Misses Young, spent several days on a visit in Maryland last week. Mrs. Ward spent the week-end as the guest of Mrs. W. C. Tremaine, leaving Sunday for her home in Warrenton, Va. Mrs. Tremaine, mother of Lieutenant Tremaine, left Saturday for her home in Chicago.

In the officers' mount class at the horse show in Potomac Park on Saturday afternoon Lieutenant Tate received the blue ribbon and with it a large silver cup. Major Foltz took the red ribbon, Lieutenant Moose the yellow and Lieutenant Lear the white. Lieutenant Tatg won third place in the green hunter class and took the white ribbon in the sweepstakes. Lieutenant Overton left Sunday afternoon for Fort Riley to take examination for promotion. Mrs. L. C. Andrews entertained with two tables of bridge Monday afternoon.

The War College Detachment, with Lieutenant Chaffee in command, left Monday morning, to be gone a month. The officers of the War College will go over the battlefields of the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Almond arrived Monday and are the guests of Mrs. Tremaine. Mrs. Almond will stay several weeks here while Mr. Almond is making a business trip in the South. Mrs. J. Foltz arrived Monday and is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. F. S. Foltz. Mrs. Foltz gave a bridge party yesterday of five tables to meet Mrs. J. Foltz. Among those present were Mesdames Langfitt, Irwin, Barden, Krug, Barnhardt, Whitely, Andrews, Patterson, Palmer, Webster, Winter, Swift, and Miss Lucy Garrard. Mrs. Duncan served the ice and Mrs. Treat poured tea. Miss Garrard has been quite ill the last week. Mrs. Shepherd and her two guests, Miss Moorman and Miss Kimberly, left last night for their homes in Old Point Comfort. Mrs. Shepherd will be gone all summer.

The Fort Washington team was beaten again yesterday by the Fort Myer baseball team. They played here and the score was 12-6.

#### FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., May 3, 1910.

At present Fort Wayne seems very lonely and deserted, for the 3d Battalion left Thursday to march to Brest for six weeks' target practice. The last hop before the battalion started was a very gay one and unusually well attended. Mrs. Hatch received, and among the town guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Corey, Miss Manning, of Ann Arbor, the Misses Thompson, Miss Ballinger and Lieutenant Bradford, on leave from Fort Brady.

On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Kilburn took a number of the post people to the last of the Detroit Symphony concerts for this season; among their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Major Roberts and Colonel Pechet. The bi-monthly meetings of the Post Card Club have been indefinitely suspended, owing to the beginning of the target season.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry S. Adams arrived Wednesday from a honeymoon trip, which included stops at Chicago, St. Louis and other points of interest between Detroit and San Antonio, where they were married; they are installed in quarters

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No. 1, and received a warm welcome. Capt. and Mrs. Diehman and Lieutenant Jacob returned Friday from San Antonio, Texas, where they went to attend the wedding of Miss Wynne and Lieutenant Adams. Mrs. Ralph Hench, of Brooklyn, N.Y., arrived last week to be the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Booth. Mrs. H. L. Roberts returned Thursday from San Antonio, where she has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Eager, since last November. Lieut. W. N. Porter, who recently resigned from the Navy to accept a commission in the Coast Artillery Corps, spent Saturday in the post as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn, leaving that night to join his new post at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Hatch and Mrs. Purcell went Sunday to spend six weeks at the Webber Farm, while their husbands are having target practice on the adjoining range. Mrs. Sward left Sunday to visit her home on the Hudson while Lieutenant Sward is absent at target practice.

## FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., May 4, 1910.

The examination of candidates for first and second class gunners commenced on May 2, and company commanders in the district expect to make a record showing in the number qualifying. Capt. Harry L. Steele, Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller and Lieut. John Reynolds, C.A.C., compose the board for second class gunners, and the board for first class gunners are Lieut. Col. Charles L. Phillips, Major Frank E. Harris and Lieut. Samuel H. Tighman, C.A.C.

Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer, C.A.C., has returned from a month's leave. The semi-weekly concerts by the 12th Band, C.A.C., have been resumed, conducted by Chief Musician Karl J. Kaudsen.

The news published in the Army and Navy Journal of last week that the 11th and 18th Companies, C.A.C., from Fort Schuyler, were detailed for duty in the Philippines, was hailed with joy by the companies selected and has set Fort Totten agog with excitement. Many men from this post have signified their intention of transferring to one of the companies for foreign service, but there are few vacancies.

Capt. H. H. Sheen's detail in the Q.M. Department takes another popular officer from the Fort Totten colony, already much reduced, and with the departure of Capt. William E. Cole, who it is understood will be ordered to the Artillery School shortly, the "old guard" who have been associated with the post during the administration of Major (now General) Murray and Colonel Whistler, will have been scattered to the four winds.

The past week has shown improvement in the team work of the various company lines. The 11th journeyed to Schuyler and took a game away from the 81st Company, in a hotly fought ten innings, score 9 to 7; on Monday last the 135th and 11th Companies, at Totten, came together; result 14 to 10, the 11th Company winning. The 87th and 165th Companies fought a battle on the diamond May 1; 87th 22 runs, 165th 6.

As to the recent retirement of 1st Sergt. Elijah F. Parker, 81st Co., and William H. Illingworth, 114th Co., C.A.C., after thirty years' service, with all discharges "Excellent," the district commander, in G.O. 5, Fort Totten, May 2, 1910, has this to say: "Both of these sergeants are types of the soldiers of the old Army, and while the district commander does not say (for he does not so believe) that the old Army was better than the present one, he will say that men of the type of 1st Sergeants Parker and Illingworth present examples of soldierly excellence, eminently worthy of emulation by the younger men in the new Army. The district commander feels he is voicing the sentiment of the officers and enlisted men of the district in wishing to 1st Sergeants Parker and Illingworth success and happiness in their future careers, which success and happiness they surely merit after their long years of honorable service in the Army."

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 2, 1910.

Mrs. Harrison and daughter, Katherine, who had been making a short visit with Col. and Mrs. Mann, left April 21 for St. Louis; they spent a few days there before going to Philadelphia, where Captain Harrison is stationed. Mrs. Pace, who had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ford, in the early part of April, left the post April 10 for her home in Macomb, Ill.; her little grandson, Homer Ford, accompanying her. Lieut. O. R. Cole, 25th Inf., and D. P. Quinlan, 5th Cav., arrived here recently for duty. Major B. F. Cheatham, Q.M.D., was here last week looking over available sites for the new mess hall building. Lieut. C. H. Knight, of St. Louis, who accompanied the Mississippi River Commission to New Orleans, returned to the city April 16.

Lieutenants Errington and Mitchell were the guests at the monthly dinner given on April 23 by the officers of the 1st Regiment, Missouri Militia. Wednesday, April 13, Lieut. and Mrs. Errington were hosts at a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Mann, Col. and Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegstein, Mrs. Harrison, and Dr. Mudd; after dinner the guests played bridge. Friday night, April 22, the ladies of the post were entertained by the Officers' Club. Thursday, April 21, Capt. and Mrs. Mabey and Lieut. and Mrs. Errington were the guests at a dinner, given by Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, of St. Louis.

Capt. and Mrs. Mabey gave a tea on Sunday to celebrate their wedding anniversary. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegstein, Lieutenant Cole and Dr. Mudd. On April 20 Mrs. Wiegstein entertained with

a table of bridge to celebrate her birthday. The other players were Mrs. Mabey, Mrs. Foerster and Lieutenant Wiegstein. Last Saturday the 18th Company played and defeated the 23d Company by a score of 12 to 8 in an exciting game of baseball. Monday the 27th Company won from the 16th Company, score 4 to 0.

Last week we had a season of grand opera given by the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York. Among those who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegstein, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Mabey, Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster and Lieutenant Blakely.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 3, 1910.

A thousand men participated in a sham battle at St. Helena reservation Wednesday, which was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd; there was also a battalion drill.

Previous to the U.S.S. New York's departure from the Roads for China a farewell party was given by the midshipmen. The guests were Mrs. H. M. Woods, Miss Marguerite Woods, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell and Miss Lucile Woods. Miss Lawrence Townsend, jr., gave a box party at the Colonial, followed by a dinner at the Monticello, a day or two before the New York sailed, for Mrs. H. M. Woods, Miss Lucile Woods and Mr. Goodyear Brown. Mrs. R. M. Watt entertained at luncheon Thursday for Mrs. Marshall, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Isaac W. Kite, Mrs. Fosburgh, Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge, Mrs. Edward L. Beach and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller. The officers of the U.S.S. Franklin entertained at a tennis party on the court at the yard Monday afternoon, after which tea was served. Their guests were Mrs. William Halsey, Miss Mabel Hemingway, Misses Helen and Bessie Crosby, Miss Genie Dent, of Washington; Miss Lulu Nichols and Miss Van Fatten. Miss Elizabeth Marshall entertained at luncheon Friday for Mrs. Chantry, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Starke, Miss Touchard, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Helen Hughes, Miss Ethel Reynolds, Misses Mary and Elizabeth Galt and Miss Alice Hibbett.

Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick, U.S.N., who has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. G. S. Radford, in Portsmouth, has returned to his home in Annapolis. Major and Mrs. M. M. Patrick are the guests of relatives in Plainfield, N.J. The officers of the Franklin entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon for the ladies of the yard. Major and Mrs. Reid, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Const. and Mrs. Chantry received.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe Franklin Dillen have arrived from their honeymoon and are at the Hotel Lorraine. Mrs. Dillen's mother was Miss Betty Walke, of Norfolk; her father, Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N. Miss Esther Byrnes is the guest of Miss Ethel Reynolds on the U.S.S. Franklin. Miss Cornelia Truxton has returned from a visit to relatives in Albemarle. Mrs. William Old is the guest of her son and daughter, Surg. and Mrs. Old, in Washington. Major and Mrs. Frank Coe, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reed, in Ghent. Mrs. William Brackett and little son are guests of Mrs. James Simmons in Norfolk. Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter has arrived in Norfolk to be with her husband and is at the Lynnhaven. Mrs. William M. Crose and family, who have been spending the winter in Norfolk, are occupying an apartment in the Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Mrs. John G. Tilton has returned from Annapolis, where she was the guest of her father-in-law, Major McLane Tilton.

## MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., May 3, 1910.

Capt. E. B. Gose returned Friday from Oswego, where he has been for the past ten days. Madame Cochran, mother of Capt. W. B. Cochran, is spending a few days in the post, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson.

The bridge club met last week at Mrs. Hay's, being entertained by Mrs. Hay and Captain Miller together. The prizes were won by Mrs. Paulding and Captain Miller. The Five Hundred Club was entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. C. J. Nelson last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee received at the hop Friday night, which was largely attended. The band being inspired by the large and lively crowd played even more beautifully than usual. Saturday afternoon the members of the Presbyterian Church gave a "May day" festival, which was greatly enjoyed by the little ones of the post.

The bridge club was entertained this week by Capt. and Mrs. Maxey. Mrs. Hay and Captain Miller winning the prizes. The Five Hundred Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson. Mrs. Franck and Lieutenant Nelson capturing the prizes. Mrs. H. B. Nelson entertained very informally at two tables of bridge on Tuesday afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Cochran.

Major and Mrs. Faison have returned from Washington, after a month's absence. Master Willoughby Nelson entertained a few of his little playmates on Monday afternoon at a birthday party. Capt. and Mrs. Hay were hosts at a very enjoyable little party on Saturday evening in honor of Madame Cochran.

## BLACK, STARR AND FROST'S CENTENARY.

The jewelry firm of Black, Starr and Frost completed on May 1 a century of continuous existence. In beginning the second century the firm is to put up a new building on the southwest corner of Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, and the business of the concern is to be broadened.

The business was founded on May 1, 1810, by Erastus Barton, who was succeeded by Frederick Marquand, followed in turn by Marquand and Barton, Marquand and Brothers, and in 1839 by Ball, Tompkins and Black. Upon the death of Mr. Tompkins in 1851 the name became Ball, Black and Company. In 1865 William D. Black and Albert B. Monroe were admitted to partnership, and in 1874 the present firm name was adopted. The members at that time were Robert C. Black, Cortland W. Starr and Aaron V. Frost. The business was carried on by these members until the incorporation of the company on Feb. 8, 1908. The members under the incorporation are R. Clifford Black, president; William L. Rich, vice-president, and Witherbee Black, secretary and treasurer.

The company's policy heretofore has been not to advertise extensively, but the firm name is well and favorably known to the Services from its appearance for over forty years in the advertising columns of the Army and Navy Journal. Many family names have been carried on the books for nearly the entire one hundred years. With the starting of the second century the firm's name is to appear in newspapers and magazines in the advertising columns.

## BORN.

CATHRO.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., April 23, 1910, a daughter, Edna Beverly Cathro, to the wife of Lieut. Thomas Earle Cathro, 13th U.S. Cav.

GREGORY.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th Cav., daughter, at Schofield Barracks, Leilehua, on March 24, 1910.

HUBBARD.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester D. Hubbard at Carbondale, Pa., April 9, 1910, a daughter, to be named Elizabeth Vickery Hubbard.

MCCLEAVE.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 8, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d U.S. Inf.

SANDOZ.—Born at Norfolk, Va., to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N., retired, a son, McLean Sandoz.

SMITH.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d U.S. Cav., a son, at Honolulu, H.T., April 13, 1910.

WEST.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 9, 1910, to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class John H. West, H.C., U.S.A., a son, William H. West.

## Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.

# Eight-Day Watch

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The Oldest and Largest Trust Co. in Ohio.  
Capital and Surplus  $\frac{1}{2}$  Million Dollars.

WINTERBURN.—Born at Fort Russell, Wyo., a daughter to the wife of Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th U.S. Cav.

## MARRIED.

BALL—ENO.—At New York city, N.Y., April 30, 1910, Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Maude Lorraine Eno.

BELKNAP—COLE.—At Washington, D.C., April 27, 1910, Miss Louise Cleaves Cole to Mr. Robert S. Belknap, son of the late Comdr. Charles Belknap, U.S.N.

BARTLETT—DENMEAD.—At Baltimore, Md., April 30, 1910, Lieut. Harry G. Bartlett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Helen Denmead.

HEPBURN—McCANDLESS.—At New York city, N.Y., April 28, 1910, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Harry M. Hepburn, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Madge McCandless.

LOEHMANN—KAY.—At New York city May 11, 1910, Miss Lillian M. Kay, sister of Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf., and daughter of Joseph Kay, late acting major, U.S. Volunteers, 1898, to Mr. Reuben W. Loehmann.

SCHREINER—THOMPSON.—At Washington, D.C., April 25, 1910, Major Herman Schreiner, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Elizabeth O. Thompson.

WAINWRIGHT—BLECH.—At Washington, D.C., April 26, 1910, Lieut. Richard Wainwright, jr., U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., and Miss Alice Sorrell Blech.

## DIED.

BULLENS.—Entered into rest at 1 a.m. May 2, 1910, at the home of his son-in-law, Washington, D.C., Edwin Kay Bullens, father of Mrs. William D. Beach, wife of Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, U.S.A., and grandfather of William Franklin Clark, jr. Ceremony and interment at Chillicothe, Mo.

DUDLEY.—Died at Roxbury, Mass., April 29, 1910, Brig. Gen. Nathan A. M. Dudley, U.S.A., retired.

DUVALL.—Entered into rest at Norfolk, Va., on April 19, 1910, Elizabeth Booth, wife of the late Med. Dir. Marins Duvall, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Chief Justice Booth, of Delaware.

GAMBLE.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, April 21, 1910, Georgiana Latham Gamble, wife of Lieut. Aaron L. Gamble, U.S.R.C.S.

GOBIN.—Died at Lebanon, Pa., May 1, 1910, Major Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, retired, Pennsylvania National Guard.

HICHBORN.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 1, 1910, Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, U.S.N., retired.

HOMANS.—Died at Englewood, N.J., May 2, 1910, Mrs. Sarah Louisa Homans, sister of Mrs. C. I. Wilson, wife of Gen. Charles I. Wilson, U.S.A., and sister of the late Lieut. Thomas Truxton Houston, U.S.N., and of 1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Houston, late U.S.N.

MCCALLA.—Died at Santa Barbara, Cal., May 4, 1910, Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., retired.

WARD.—Died at Denver, Colo., April 19, 1910, Mr. Thomas Ward, father of Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, C.E., U.S.A.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In a revolver match between teams of seven of the 22d N.Y. Engineers, and the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., which was shot at the armory of the battery on May 5, the Engineer team was victorious, with twelve points to spare. The scores were: Engineers—Lieutenant Levien, 81; Lieutenant Bobb, 68; Captain Happe, 77; Captain Johnson, 68; Sergeant Kelly, 75; Captain Porter, 65; Sergeant Corrie, 76; total, 510. Second Battery—Sergeant Bayer, 73; Corporal Meyer, 60; Private Belladonna, 76; Sergeant Van Brakle, 72; Sergeant Jaegle, 22; Private Tully, 71; Sergeant Love, 84; total, 458.

Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, 3d Brigade, N.Y., reviewed Co. I, 10th Regiment, in its armory at Flushing, N.Y., on the night of May 3, before a large audience. The company, under command of Capt. T. J. Dooley, made a highly creditable display. Following the review the visiting officers were entertained at a banquet, while members of the company and friends enjoyed a dance in the drill hall.

The 6th Co., 13th N.Y., has unanimously elected 2d Lieut. Alfred C. B. McNeven first lieutenant to fill the vacancy left by the transfer of Lieut. T. W. Jackson to the 5th Company.

For the purpose of selecting a team to represent Michigan

at the National Competition this year, a competition will be held on the Grand Rapids Rifle Range, commencing Thursday, July 7. An individual and a team rifle match are authorized to be held on the home ranges. The individual match, open to all officers and men of the Michigan National Guard, will begin Saturday, May 14, and continue up to and including May 20. The team match, consisting of teams of six enlisted men from each company, will be shot Saturday, May 21.

Col. William G. Bates, 71st N.Y., has removed his law office to 43 Cedar street, New York city.

Light Battery A, Missouri National Guard, will go on a practice march from Aug. 13 to 23.

The 2d Naval Battalion, N.G., under command of Comdr. Robert P. Forshe, which was reviewed by Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, on the night of April 30, made an excellent showing in the ceremony, and also in the drill. There was a large turnout of friends, and following the military ceremonies there was dancing.

Colonel Appleton, 7th N.Y., announces that the invitation of Chaplain McCord to attend divine service at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, through the courtesy of the Reverend Dr. Grosvenor, having been accepted, the regiment will assemble in full dress uniform (white trousers) on Sunday, May 8, 1910, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Overcoats and gray trousers at armory.) The hour for service at the church has been fixed at 4 o'clock p.m. Seats will be reserved for the members of the Veteran Association and for ex-members of the regiment. In accordance with the announcement made by the Colonel at the last School for Officers, the following course of instruction has been determined upon, namely, two evening schools for map study, dates to be announced, and beginning on Thursday evening, June 23, and ending on Sunday, June 26, a tactical walk for officers in which the problem will be a brigade command moving in the enemy's country.

Co. F, 1st Inf., Maryland N.G., has been ordered mustered out of the Service.

A camp of instruction in small-arms practice for the Massachusetts Militia will be established at the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association, Wakefield, to be opened on May 1, continuing until Nov. 1, 1910.

Major Franklin L. Joy was recently unanimously elected to the vacancy of lieutenant colonel of the 1st Corps of Cadets, Mass. V.M., and Capt. Charles H. Cole, of Co. B, was unanimously elected major. Both are known as very efficient officers and have seen long service in the organization.

The elections in the 3d and 6th Regiments, Pa. N.G., to fill the vacancies caused by the promotion of Colonels Rice and Coryell to be brigadier generals, has resulted in Lieutenant Colonel Flighman being unanimously chosen in the 3d Infantry and Lieutenant Colonel Cornwell in the 6th Infantry. Major Biddle, 3d Inf., was advanced to lieutenant colonel, and Major Wiler was promoted in the 6th. First Lieutenant Ewing was elected major in the 6th, vice Wiler, to lieutenant colonel. In the 3d Infantry the vacancy caused by Biddle's promotion was contested by several officers, and after a number of ballots, without a legal majority for any one candidate, the matter was postponed.

The Militia of Delaware will participate in camps of instruction during the coming summer as follows: 1st. A camp of instruction for officers of infantry will be held at the State Range, June 6 to 9, inclusive, in accordance with G.O. No. 4, c.s., W.D. 2d. The annual camp of instruction will be held the week commencing July 23. The place of this encampment will be announced later. 3d. Co. E, 1st Inf., will be designated for instruction as coast artillery reserves, at Fort Du Pont, Del., July 30 to Aug. 6, inclusive, 4th. This state will be represented at the National Rifle Match at Camp Perry, O., commencing Aug. 22. Members of the team will be selected by competition.

"By appointing 2d Lieut. William L. Conrad to be captain and quartermaster of the 9th Infantry, Mass. Militia," says the Boston Globe, "Col. John J. Sullivan has made a fine selection and given a deserved officer promotion. There are few officers in the M.V.M. that have given the time and attention to his duties as have Lieutenant Conrad, and it is safe to say that the regiment will be well taken care of when on duty with him at the head of the line. He has seen long service in the Militia, first enlisting in Co. D, 6th Inf., in 1892."

#### 8TH N.Y.—COL. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

The 8th N.Y., under command of Col. Elmore F. Austin, closed its indoor regimental functions for this season by a review on the night of April 29 before Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, who was very much pleased with the display. It was the General's first review of this command, and also the first time he had seen any regiment execute the silent "Order arms," and he was very much impressed with it. The regiment made an excellent showing in both the review, under Colonel Austin, and the parade, under Lieut. Col. F. O. Sauvan. The battalion commanders were Majors Wilson, Cipollari and Loeser. The men were notably steady, and the display was the best the regiment has made this season. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the 31st Co., Capt. J. J. Cowdrey, was ordered to the front and center to receive the John Wanamaker trophy for recruiting the largest number of men during the year, it having sixty-nine recruits to its credit. General Eddy made the formal presentation and congratulated the command on its good work. The company marched from and back to its place in line in good, snappy style and received well deserved applause.

Long-service medals were then presented by the General to the following: Lieut. Col. F. O. Sauvan, twenty years; Post Q.M. Sergt. G. Isaacs, fifteen years; Capt. T. A. Bremer and Q.M. Sergt. J. E. Terry for ten years.

Accompanying General Eddy were the following members of his staff: Majors W. F. Barnstoffer, J. W. Tumbridge, E. Bigelow, jr., and Lieuts. W. J. Carlin and F. J. McCann. Post Q.M. F. M. Dardinkiller, the well known rifle shot, was ordered to General Eddy. Other special guests present included Capt. H. H. Sheen and Capt. James B. Mitchell, Coast Art., U.S.A. The latter is giving theoretical instruction to the officers five nights a week. Major J. D. Walton, 9th N.Y., was also among the guests, who were entertained at a collation after the military ceremonies.

#### 12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, accompanied by his staff, consisting of Lieut. Cols. G. A. Wingate, William H. Chapin, William W. Ladd, Gifford Hurry, John N. Stearns, jr., Frederick T. Leigh, Capt. Louis M. Greer and C. Vanderbilt, reviewed the 12th N.Y., under command of Col. George R. Dyer, in the armory, and also witnessed an evening parade and regimental drill. In all three events the regiment generally made a fine showing, and the men especially showed superior steadiness while at attention. The battalion commanders were Majors Burr and De Russy and Captain Quarrier. Colonel Dyer was in command during the review and drill, and Lieutenant Colonel Huston during the evening parade. During the drill Colonel Dyer put the regiment through movements both in quick and double time, which received well deserved applause for their handsome execution.

After the parade twenty medals for long service were presented. Coms. Sergt. F. J. Loughlin and Post Q.M. Sergt. A. J. Wenk received medals for twenty years; Regtl. Q.M. Sergt. I. S. Martin for twenty years; Lieutenants Dean, Fields, Ord, Sergt. John P. Fennell and Drum Major W. Martin for fifteen years, and among those who were awarded medals for ten years was Major E. L. Foster.

The Jones trophy, for teams of ten men, won by Co. B, with a record score in armory shooting, was also presented, and the Dyer trophy, for the best all-round company, was presented to Co. E, Capt. H. T. Ashmore. Regimental team

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badges were also presented. Dancing followed the military exercises.

Captain Ashmore, with Co. E and some men from other companies, went to Governors Island, a few days since, for some practical instruction outdoors and received much benefit from the visit.

#### 22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, late Adjutant General of New York, and who still has numerous friends on the active, as well as the retired, list who would like to see him again in office, reviewed the 22d Engineers in its armory, under command of Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, on the night of April 30 and witnessed a fine display. After the military ceremonies the General shook hands with all the officers of the regiment and special guests, and congratulated the officers on the present high state of efficiency of the command and thanked them for the honor of the review. He also said that he had never seen men stand more steady.

The regiment was divided into the usual three battalions, commanded respectively by Majors Murphy, Usher and Dyett. Colonel Hotchkiss being in command during the review and Major Murphy during the parade. In the latter ceremony Captain McGrotty had the first battalion. In both ceremonies the movements were all splendidly executed and the men preserved great steadiness.

Co. H was presented with the Brown trophy for winning the rapid-fire match for teams of twelve, General McAlpin making the formal presentation. Medals for long service, small-arms practice and Hotchkiss efficiency medals were presented.

A competitive drill in pontoon bridge building, between Co. F, Captain Dieges, and Co. G, Captain Leven, was very interesting, and although both companies went about the work in a very systematic manner, Co. G proved the superior and won the contest in the splendid time of five minutes and twenty-six seconds, which beats all previous armory records by close on one-half. The judges were Lieutenant Colonel Lillendahl and Majors Usher and Dyett.

Among the special guests were Col. B. B. McAlpin, son of the General; Major Frank Keck, Gen. T. H. McGrath, Major J. J. Byrne, Brevet Brig. Gen. W. A. Stokes and Major T. F. Lynch. An excellent musical program was rendered by the band during the ceremonies and the dancing. During the march past at evening parade the band and the field music united in playing the march, the effect being very pleasing.

#### 71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

The 71st N.Y., which was reviewed by Prince Tsai-Tao, uncle of the Emperor of China, and Chief of Staff of the Chinese army, in its armory on the night of May 2, was justly proud of the honor, for never before has so high a Chinaman visited the United States or reviewed a National Guard command. As the Prince is the representative of the Chinese Government Military Commission, and as he and his party are critically studying the military organizations, etc., of this and other countries, it was the desire of the War Department that the distinguished member of the Imperial family be accorded a review of some representative New York National Guard regiment in an up-to-date armory. Major General Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, selected the 71st, whose armory is one of the best in the country, and was also handy to the headquarters of the Prince. General Roe made no mistake in selecting the 71st for the review, for the regiment made a splendid showing and exceeded even the best of its former fine exhibitions, and its soldierly display of steadiness and precision of movement could hardly be discounted by any organization in the state.

The Prince and his party were intensely interested in the work of the regiment, and they watched keenly every move. When all the rifles were lowered to the armory floor without any noise, at the command "Order arms," the faces of the Prince and party showed evident delight, and Lord Li and others commented among themselves on this and other movements. When the Prince arrived at the armory he was received with a general's salute by the field music and Co. B

formed as a special guard of honor at the door. The members of the official party were Prince Tsai-Tao, Lord Li Ching Mai, Col. Hsu Chih Shan, Col. Yao Pao Lai, Capt. Pang Tsan Chang, Col. Liu En Yuan, Col. Tien Hsien Chang, Lieut. Col. Kiang Shoo Yuan, Major Tung Chang, Surg. Gen. Wu Wei Yu, Mr. Chang Yin Tang, the Chinese Minister to the United States; Mr. Yung Kwai, First Secretary of Legation; Mr. Henry Chang; Col. Walter S. Schnaylor, of the 5th Cavalry, U.S.A.; Capt. Henry R. Lemly, U.S.A., retired, and Major Reginald L. Foster, 12th N.Y., aid on the Governor's staff. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th U.S. Inf., Major Charles M. Truitt, A.G., and Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., A.D.C., were also with the party of the Prince. As they marched to their seats, escorted by Col. William G. Bates and staff, applause from the great audience on all sides of the armory greeted the party. The galleries of the drill hall were artistically draped with American flags, and a large Chinese flag was over the reviewing stand and another on the gallery opposite.

The regiment paraded in its distinctive full dress uniform, with white trousers, for the review, which was under command of Colonel Bates, the battalion commanders being Majors Bruch and Beekman and Captain Plack. During the review General Howe and staff were with the Prince's party and passed through the lines with them during the standing review and witnessed the passage with them. General Howe, who led the party, inspected the companies of each battalion separately instead of passing from one flank of the regiment to the other as is usual.

The evening parade was under command of Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, and at retreat the band rendered the Chinese national anthem, followed by the "Star-Spangled Banner." After this ceremony all the officers of the regiment were introduced to the Prince, and then an inspection of the main features of the armory was made. The party were shown through the library, billiard room, gymnasium, etc., but the rifle range was of special interest to the visitors. Its workings were explained by Capt. George W. Corwin, O.O., and the colored lights, denoting the value of shots fired at 200 and 500 yard targets by men of the 71st specially detailed for the purpose, caught the attention of the party. Colonel Bates then invited the Prince to try a shot and, without hesitation, His Imperial Highness doffed his hat and, after a long aim, scored a miss. This was only a warning shot, however, for the next shot fired was signaled as a bull's-eye, to the keen delight of the Prince and party, for no other member of the Imperial family of China has ever scored a bull's-eye on a foreign range. The party were shown the system of targets and the marking pits, etc., after which a collation was served in the officers' mess room. Here Colonel Bates, in a few remarks, stated that while the 71st had been reviewed by many distinguished officers, they had never had so high a one as His Imperial Highness, Prince Tao, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, and the regiment was extremely gratified at being so honored. The health of the Prince was then drunk. The Prince, through an interpreter, said: "I am glad to be with you and to see this regiment. I am interested in the organization of your National Guard and wanted to see one of its regiments. I have seen yours, and I thank the officers for the splendid review. The regiment looked finely, and I am much impressed. It is wonderful, and the officers and men not being soldiers all the time."

Among other visiting officers present were Capt. H. H. Sheen, U.S.A.; Capt. De Witt C. Falls, 7th N.Y.; Major Oscar Erlanden, Signal Corps, N.Y., and Major W. S. Terriberry, Field Hospital, N.Y., and Major McLean, 7th N.Y.

The guard duty was very effectively performed during the evening, with Capt. J. Wesley Lyon as officer of the day and Lieuts. W. A. H. Ely and Charles P. Turner as officers of the guard. Co. F, Capt. J. Boyle, jr., was detailed as a special guard to escort the Prince and party during the inspection of the armory.

#### 1ST SIGNAL CO., N.Y.—CAPT. W. L. HALLAHAN.

The eleventh annual games and review of the 1st Co., Signal Corps, N.Y., Capt. W. L. Hallahan, held in the Central Park Riding Academy on the night of April 29 before Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, were a great success and reflect the greatest credit upon this enterprising organization. The signalmen showed rare, good skill in horsemanship and signaling in the varied program of events which, beside the review, in-



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cluded a mounted drill, bugle calls, mounted combat, wig-wag drill, Butt's rifle drill, wrestling on horseback, rough riding, etc. General Roe presented to Sergt. C. F. Everitt and Corp. A. D. Doty decorations for ten years' faithful service. The Scully trophy, for the champion signalman for 1909, was awarded to Sergt. S. M. Hayward. It is interesting to note that twelve members of the company, including Captain Hallahan, have performed one hundred per cent. of duty for five or more years, and thirty-eight attained the record last year. Forty-seven members of the company qualified last year as expert signalmen. Beside General Roe and staff, others present included Major John R. Hegeman, jr., and Capt. John F. O'Ryan, who, with Lieut. Col. F. T. Leigh, chief signal officer, were judges during the games. Major Oscar Erlandsen, of the Signal Corps, was also present.

### IOWA.

A camp of instruction will be established at the state rifle range, near Des Moines, Iowa, June 14 to 17, inclusive, for officers of the Iowa Guard as follows: For all company officers and battalion staff officers; for all regimental field and regimental staff officers who care to attend. Officers waive all questions of rank and participate on an equal footing with all in the full course of instruction.

Major D. B. Devore, 11th Inf., U.S.A., has been detailed by the War Department as senior instructor of the school camp and will have full command of same.

The course is to impart certain elementary instruction preparatory to the field service maneuvers for this year and will include: Drill, care of the rifle, camp police and sanitation, first aid, handling of the government ration, company paper work, map reading, patrols, advance and rear guards, outposts, attack and defense, and preparation of field orders.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

**NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.**—The attendance of enlisted men of the Organized Militia, as students at Army Service Schools, is governed by regulations published in G.O. 247, W.D., Dec. 20, 1909. Enlisted men of the Organized Militia can only be admitted to the Training School for Farriers and Horsehoers, and the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, which are branches of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas. The school for horsemanship is for commissioned officers only (G.O. 180, W.D., 1909).

**D. K. asks:** (1) How often do the examinations for the Revenue Cutter Service occur, and can you tell when they will be held again? (2) Have they ordinary sailors working aboard a revenue cutter besides officers? Answer: (1) Examinations for cadets are held once a year. (2) Yes. Address Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., for circular.

**M. C. G.**—The pay of second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, is the same as for an officer of the same rank in the Regular Army, \$1,700. As to the character of work he would perform, no special duty is laid down in the regulations. He, having qualified under G.O. 195, W.D., 1908, for the position, would on appointment carry out the instructions of his superior officers, and be prepared at any time it may be necessary to assume the duties of the higher office in the absence of its regular incumbent.

**D. O'K. asks:** (1) I arrived in the United States November, 1904, and resided in New York city until September, 1907. I will be discharged from the U.S. Army next January. I have never taken out first papers. When and where can I take out final papers for citizenship? (2) Must I furnish evidence to prove I am the rightful holder of my discharge from the Army if I present it for citizenship? Answer: (1) One year after receipt of your honorable discharge from the Army you may receive full citizenship papers from the U.S. District Court in the district which you have decided to call "home." Apply to the Clerk of the Court for full particulars. (2) The description carried by your discharge paper should be sufficient to identify you as its rightful owner.

**W. N.**—Officers and men on the retired list cannot draw pensions. The widow of the retired N.C.O. you refer to, even though she married the soldier prior to 1890, would draw no pension unless the soldier's death were a result of his military service.

**A. B. C.**—The Philippine Constabulary is not under control of the U.S. War Department. For appointment therein apply to the Philippine Insular Government.

**TECHNICAL.**—The Department issues regulations, obtainable on application through the channel, which will inform you as to the requirements for passing the examination for post quartermaster sergeant.

**H. T. S.**—A lance corporal is not of the general non-com. staff. He is waiting his turn to step into rank 18, that of corporal, in the table of ranks in Par. 9 of the Army Regulations. This paragraph was published in full in our issue of April 2, page 922. Your question as to relative rank in the non-com. staff is fully answered in the paragraph referred to.

**R. C. asks:** At about what date will the civilians recently nominated by the War Department for second lieutenants in the Coast Artillery Corps report at Fort Monroe, Va.? Answer: Depends on number of vacancies in the grade after the assignment of graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, July 1. Candidates report for examination as designated in each case. It is usually September for the medical examination. Orders will be published in these columns.

**J. S.**—An honorable discharge from the Marine Corps will entitle you to consideration for enlistment in the Army, as in continuous service, if you re-enlist within three months. Toward retirement, after thirty years' service, all Army, Navy and Marine Corps service, not necessarily continuous, will count.

**M. J. R. asks:** I enlisted Nov. 15, 1907; deserted July 22, 1908, remaining in desertion until March 17, 1909, on which day I surrendered, was tried by a G.O.M., found guilty of desertion and sentenced to two and one-half years, this being reduced to six months and \$78. Will I have to make up this lost time, or does my time run on Nov. 14, 1910? Answer: As your enlistment began prior to May 11, 1908, you will not be required to make good the time lost in desertion, unless you voluntarily choose to remain in the Service and wish to have your service count as continuous, in which case

you would have to make good all time absent from duty by reason of your desertion.

**S. M. M.**—A retired enlisted man of the Navy wishing to go abroad must first obtain furlough from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, the time limit of the furlough being one year. This may be extended on request. The matter of pay must take the usual course, as the Pay Department has a stated time for drawing the vouchers and making the requisitions on the Treasury.

**C. S.**—Service in the United States during the Spanish-American War does not count double toward retirement.

**L. H. G. asks:** (1) Does service in the Navy count in any way for going up for a commission from the ranks in the Army? (2) How long is it probable that one would have to serve in each commissioned grade in the Army (Cavalry)? (3) When is the 7th Cavalry due for foreign service? Answer: (1) No; see Par. 28, Army Regulations. (2) Second lieutenant, five years; first lieutenant, seven years; captain, ten years. (3) Probably in 1911 or 1912.

### TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., April 29, 1910.

Mrs. Harry L. Steele and three children and colored nurse started for Fort Totten on April 21 to join Captain Steele. Dr. and Mrs. Ridgely, of St. Paul, Minn., Mr. and Mrs. La Selle, of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Budd, Miss Allen and Miss Mary Allen, of St. Petersburg, were guests of the bachelors of Fort De Soto at an informal party on Thursday of last week. The bachelors present were Lieutenants O'Neil, McKie, Thompson and Dr. Ebers, of Fort De Soto. Lieutenants Price, Bennett and Seybt, of Fort Dade. Miss Nannie Hereford and little nephew, Roberto Hereford, have left Fort Dade, where they have been spending the winter with Miss Hereford's brother, Dr. John W. Hereford. Miss Helen Webster, of Port Townsend, Wash., who has been for a number of weeks the guest of Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills, of Fort De Soto, has left for her home.

Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clark, of Fort Dade, entertained Mrs. Harry L. Steele and Lieut. Basil G. Moon at dinner on Wednesday of last week. Miss Hope Bartholomew and Mrs. McKelvie, niece of Capt. Harry Warner, who were for several days guests at the Warner cottage at the Pilot Station, have left for their homes.

Fort Dade baseball team won a very interesting game from the Nighthawks, of Tampa, last week, by a score of 5 to 0, this being the "rubber" game. The playing of the Fort Dade team was particularly creditable, it having made two "doubles" and one "triple."

Mrs. Charles A. Johnson, wife of the superintendent of construction at Fort Dade, is making a two weeks' visit with friends in Tampa. Mrs. Charles Lavelle and little daughter, Katharine, of Fort Dade, have returned from several weeks' visit with Mrs. Lavelle's mother.

A large number of Southern college boys and girls, with their teachers, visited Fort Dade last Monday on the excursion boat Favorite. A baseball team of Southern college men played the Fort Dade team, winning by a score of 8 to 4. Fort Dade's score was better, however, than in their first game played with the college team at Southerland, a few weeks ago, and the soldier team has not given up hope of eventually winning a game from the college team.

Capt. Charles H. Moore, of Fort Dade, who has been for thirty-five years the keeper of Egmont Light, has become a severe sufferer from cancer of the throat. He is being attended by Dr. J. R. Hereford, of Fort Dade.

A volunteer band of twenty pieces, with Prof. Joseph Coccia, former leader of the Fort Stevens and Fort Fremont volunteer bands, as leader, is being organized at Fort Dade.

The sad news reached Fort Dade this evening of the death in Tampa of the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Johnson, of Fort Dade. Funeral services will be held at Fort Dade Sunday morning, and interment made in the post cemetery.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 2, 1910.

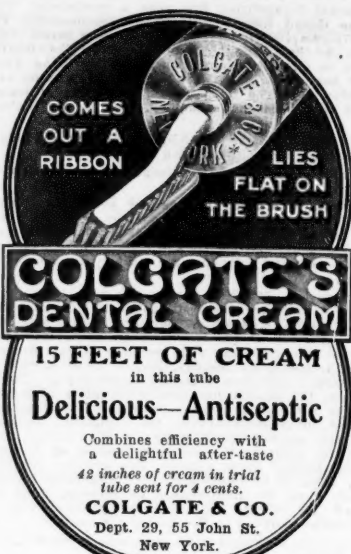
Lieuts. Hilden Olin, 30th Inf., and E. B. Smalley, 10th Inf., W. F. Robinson, 8th Inf., and Frederick Goldecke, 17th Inf., are here taking examination for promotion. Major L. S. McCormick, I.G. Dept., was the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Wilson, of the city. Major and Mrs. McCormick, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, left Saturday for Washington. Lieut. B. F. Ristine, 13th Inf., has arrived here for duty and will command Co. B. Major William F. Flynn, 15th Cav., has gone to Rock Island Arsenal, to remain for several weeks as a member of the Cavalry Equipment Board.

Miss Ida Simmons, the talented pianist from Kansas City, who played at the concert given Sunday afternoon at Masonic Hall, and her sister, Miss Simmons, and the celebrated "cellist," Mr. Carter Fisher, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Conger previous to the concert, and later were guests of honor at an informal Sunday supper. A most beautiful event was the cotillon given by the young women of the post Saturday afternoon. Forty couples danced, and the favor table was presided over by Mrs. William A. Nichols and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller. Coffee was poured by Mrs. Joseph Kuhn and Mrs. E. A. Gibson.

In one of the hardest hitting games ever played at the Soldiers' Home the soldiers defeated the Kansas City Southern Saturday 15 to 6. The total number of hits secured by both teams was thirty-eight; the soldiers secured twenty-four. Burke's Colts team of giants of Co. B, 13th Inf., defeated the Sutter Kids team of the same company by a score of 14 to 11 Sunday forenoon. The quartermasters made their opening bow for the season in the Kansas-Missouri League Sunday afternoon when they gave an exhibition of "how pennants are won" by soundly thrashing Platte City by a score of 14 to 5.

Lieut. J. N. Hodges, C.E., has gone to Fort D. A. Russell. Lieut. P. G. Hennessey has gone to Pullman, Wash. Mrs. C. F. Andrews has returned from a fortnight's visit in Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews will remain here until the last of May, when they leave for New York, where Lieutenant Andrews has a recruiting detail. Miss Frances Barnum, daughter of Capt. M. H. Barnum, 8th Cav., of Fort Robinson, has arrived to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Saxton. Mrs. E. D. Peck is greatly improved after an operation for appendicitis performed in Kansas City, and will probably be removed to her home shortly. Miss Kingsbury, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, jr., left Wednesday for Neosho, Mo., to be the guest of ex-Senator Benton and family. She will return for a short visit before going to her home in Fort Robinson.

Mrs. T. B. Esty entertained with a delightful bridge party Wednesday afternoon. Miss Edna Jones, sister of Major E. N. Jones, was hostess at a dinner given to Miss Kingsbury, Miss Durham and Lieuts. Hornsby Evans, J. N. Hodges and T. De W. Milling. Mrs. D. R. Anthony entertained informally at luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. Lloyd S. McCormick, of Washington. Mrs. Virginia Gerhardt entertained a number of the young women and bachelors of the garrison with a supper on Saturday evening. Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott entertained Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson, Major and Mrs. Jones and Miss Kingsbury at dinner on Saturday evening. Miss Kingsbury was the honor guest at an informal supper at Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson's quarters on Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Gibson were dinner hosts Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, Miss McCutcheon and Capt. F. M. Savage. Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Leanda entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Lyons and Capt. G. L. Townsend. Mrs. S. G. Jones was hostess at luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, Mrs. Oliver Edwards, Mrs. Tyree E. Rivers and Miss Stella McGonigle. Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson



were hosts at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. J. McA. Palmer, Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson, Capt. and Mrs. Scott and Lieut. and Mrs. Clapham.

Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson entertained with an informal morning bridge on Monday as a compliment to Mrs. Kingsbury, who left for her home the same afternoon. A beautiful dinner recently was that at which Mrs. Kingsbury and Miss Kingsbury were the honor guests and Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson the hosts; other guests were Major and Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, Mrs. Carson, of Fort Robinson; Mrs. McCormick, Capt. J. A. Moss and Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, jr.

Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, C.E., has gone to Milwaukee, Wis., to be the guest for ten days of his father, Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur. Charles Fassett, of Chicago, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Fassett.

Sergeant Potter's team of Co. A, 13th Inf., won a double header Wednesday. The first game was with Sergeant Raymond's Midgets, Potter's team winning by 15 to 2; against Sergeant Arbing's Giants, after a hard-fought battle, they won by 14 to 13. The manager of the post baseball team has received a letter from Lieut. R. J. West, secretary of the 16th Infantry Baseball Association of Fort Crook, stating that he would bring his team here for a series of three games: May 16 to play the Soldiers' Home, May 17 at the post, and May 18 at the Soldiers' Home. A car of rosters will come from Fort Crook "to see their team win." Representatives of the polo, tennis and golf clubs of the Fort Leavenworth Field Club left for Fort Riley, where an athletic meet was held Saturday and the fort teams were entered. The golf players from here are Lieut. Col. J. E. Kuhn, Capt. C. S. Lincoln and J. W. Barker; tennis, Capt. Lawrence Angel, H. B. Fiske, P. A. Wolf and Lieut. Douglas MacArthur; polo, Capt. C. E. Stodder, R. S. Fitch, Lieut. Robert Davis, R. S. Thomas, T. De W. Milling, and Vein, G. E. Griffin. Capt. A. C. Knowles, secretary of the Field Club, had charge of all the arrangements and accompanied the team to Fort Riley.

Mrs. Joseph Piquard, who has been traveling through the South for the past four months with her husband, Dr. Piquard, has joined the Doctor after a short stay with relatives in Kansas City.

### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., April 28, 1910.

In honor of Miss Drake, of Seattle, Mrs. G. W. McIVER entertained at a card party Friday afternoon for Mesdames Jones, Johnson, Casaday, Brown, Ripley, Gracie, Van Wormer, Cranston, Price, Bell, Twyman, Simpson, Miss Bowman, Mrs. Drake and Miss Jessie Bowman. Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright presided over an elaborate dinner Saturday evening, in compliment to Major P. G. Wales's guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, who are visitors from Fort Apache. A pretty hop was given Friday, by request of the officers and ladies, after which Lieut. C. A. Dravo entertained with a sumptuous supper at his quarters for Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. Merriman, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Sharon, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Moller, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Muhlenberg, Capt. and Mrs. Price, Lieutenants Baker, Minnigerode, Walker, Everts, Hobson, Olsmith, McGrath and Captain McMaster.

Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, jr., is convalescent at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, from his recent operation upon his kneecap. Dr. G. H. Casaday left this week for Fort Rosecrans for a month's duty there. Mrs. Arthur Rule, of Pittsburgh, and her children will arrive in a few weeks to spend several months with her parents, Major and Mrs. W. R. Wright.

Tennis and riding occupy many during the afternoons and lately sea bathing has its votaries, among whom are Mrs. Merriman, Lieut. L. T. Baker, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Lieutenants Minnigerode, Hobson and Lowe are back after a week's leave, spent in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph were hosts at dinner for Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. Major G. W. McIVER left Wednesday for Sparta, Wis., and Rock Island and Frankford Arsenals. During his absence Capt. R. C. Davis will have charge of the proficiency test at the department rifle range at Point Bonita.

Salmon are now running in the bay, and Lieut. W. H. Johnson and party can be observed almost daily enjoying the sport. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Bell entertained a few friends last Sunday with a motor trip to Watsonville. Mrs. Casaday entertained thirty friends Saturday afternoon at a card party given in compliment to Miss Casaday. Mrs. R. L. Bullard has returned from a week's visit in San Francisco. Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, jr., will sail on May 5 for Manila to join Captain Smedberg. She was unable to accompany him on the last transport on account of illness, and is now the guest of Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg at the Hillcrest in San Francisco.

Congratulations and a wooden shower were received by Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde Tuesday evening upon their fifth wedding anniversary, when they entertained sixteen guests at five hundred; among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Price, Mrs. Moffatt, Captains Sargent and Knudsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Norman, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Miss Smith, Dr. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer. The Kalde home was artistically decorated with wooden shavings, prizes and score cards were in wood, and refreshments were served on wooden plates from huge chopping bowls. Capt. and Mrs. Price have as their guests Mrs. Moffatt, from Georgia. Lieut. W. F. Robinson left to-day for Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion.

Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright entertained informally at



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dinner Thursday evening for Dr. Lowe and Mrs. Massi, from Fort D. A. Russell, who is visiting friends at Hotel Del Monte. Mrs. J. J. Moller returned after spending a few days in San Francisco with Mrs. Weston, and entertained at bridge Tuesday evening for Miss Thomas, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Miss Casaday, Mrs. Barriger, Mrs. Casaday, Miss Bowman, Miss Casady, Miss Jessie Bowman, Major Wales, Mrs. Lowe and Simpson. Mrs. Pettus, of Somerset, Ky., arrived Tuesday and will accompany Dr. and Mrs. Simpson to the Philippines May 5. Lieut. G. R. Guild has arrived and is the guest of his sister, Mrs. G. H. Sharon, until the arrival of Mrs. Guild. Mrs. R. S. Merriman and her mother, Mrs. W. K. Wright, are visiting Mrs. Isaac Erwin at the Presidio of San Francisco.

As an addition to the records of the regiment, a letter is being sent to all the officers who have at any time belonged to the 8th Infantry, asking that they furnish a photograph of themselves for the regimental album.

An elaborate farewell dinner was given last Wednesday evening by Mr. William Smith, who has been spending the summer at Del Monte, in honor of Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. S. R. Merriman, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker. Miss Edith Pickering entertained the cast of the amateur opera "Prince Toggiery" at a pretty pink tea at her quarters Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. G. W. McIver entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club Thursday afternoon. Mrs. T. Murray, of Monterey, was hostess at a tea Sunday afternoon; from the post were Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. S. R. Merriman, Major P. G. Wales, Col. and Mrs. J. A. Darling, Capt. M. Baldwin, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Barriger, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson entertained at dinner Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Gracie, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Dolph.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 30, 1910.

One of the most brilliant social affairs of the year was the reception and dance Friday evening at the Raddison Hotel, Minneapolis, given by the officers and ladies of the 28th Infantry in honor of the new colonel, Robert K. Evans. In the receiving line with Col. and Mrs. Evans were Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell. The regimental band played during the evening. Beside the officers of the Artillery and Cavalry, among the many who welcomed Col. and Mrs. Evans to the garrison and Twin Cities were Gov. and Mrs. A. O. Eberhart, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. L. Hodges, Lieut. R. H. Davis, U.S.M.C., Lieut. U. S. Macy, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Grant, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. W. Miller, Miss Miller, Major and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, Lieut. Col. A. O. Brodie, Major and Mrs. W. G. Gambrell, Col. and Mrs. J. Rockwell, Miss Rockwell, Miss Hodges and Major F. R. Shunk.

After the ball a banquet was served in the chateau room of the Raddison; each table seated four guests and about two hundred were present. Chartered cars took the officers and ladies to and from the garrison.

To-day at nine o'clock the entire garrison troops were inspected and mustered by Colonel Evans. The men made

an excellent showing and many visitors from Minneapolis and St. Paul witnessed the review.

Major and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton entertained Wednesday evening for the Five Hundred Club. Honors were won by Mrs. Beall and Major Griffith. Mrs. Louis C. Scherer entertained Friday evening at cards for her guest, Miss Harris. Capt. John H. Parker will leave May 15 for Boonville, Mo., to be the guest of his son, Burr, at Kemper Military School; they will return to the garrison the last of May. Capt. Dana T. Merrill left Wednesday for Bismarck, N.D. Mrs. Nelson, of Ironwood, Mich., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Chester A. Shepard.

Col. and Mrs. Evans entertained Tuesday evening at a theater party and supper for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler on Tuesday gave a dinner, followed by bridge, for their guest, Miss Latimer, of York, Pa. Mrs. Jacob G. Galbraith entertained Thursday at luncheon, in honor of Major Galbraith's birthday, for the officers and ladies of the 2d Squadron, 4th Cav. Fifty-four pink roses were presented to Major Galbraith by the "Better Halves" of the squadron, one rose for each year. Major Galbraith will leave June 1 for Washington, where he has a two-year detail at the Army War College. Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., will also leave in June for the college.

Mrs. Sedgwick Rice entertained Thursday afternoon at the Country Club at tea for Mrs. Miller, who, with Colonel Miller and Miss Miller, leaves Saturday for Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Among the many who attended the grand opera at the Auditorium in St. Paul were Major and Mrs. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Hutton, Major and Mrs. Banister, Major and Mrs. Beall, Capt. and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Cress, Lieut. and Mrs. Everett, Major and Mrs. Gambrell will leave St. Paul Monday for San Francisco to sail for the Philippines. Miss Rockwell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James Rockwell, will accompany them.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 30, 1910.

George Stroheck, artificer at Fort Douglas and inventor of a monoplane that caused quite a sensation last winter when Paulhan was here, has been missing from the fort for a month and has been pronounced a deserter from Co. E. The officers who have been much interested in his work hoped there would be some explanation of his absence, but now think he has been enticed away by some of the airship promoters. The airship, which represents the earnest work of many months, lies at the back of Co. E barracks, with no one to attempt to demonstrate its use. The officers who helped finance the thing do not know now how to go about using the monoplane without the aid of the inventor.

Mrs. Frank L. Dodge entertained Thursday at a delightful tea, in compliment to Mrs. Charles Lewis Sampson. Among those assisting the hostess were Mrs. Richard A. Keyes, Mrs. Willis Uline, Mrs. E. J. Chambers, Mrs. W. P. Kiser and Miss Ethel Mount. An informal but very delightful hop was given on Friday evening, when a number from town were present. Following the dancing Major and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith entertained a large company at a chafing-dish sup-

per, especially in compliment to Mrs. Sampson, Capt. and Mrs. Uline also entertained a few friends at a hop supper. The last meeting of the Regimental Tournament Bridge Club was held on April 23, when Capt. and Mrs. Uline, Lieut. and Mrs. Reese, Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall and Lieut. and Mrs. Stallman entertained. The hop room was made very gay for the occasion, and following the game a delicious supper was served. The winners of the prizes were Mrs. Arrasmith, Mrs. Walthall, Lieutenant Huddleson and Lieutenant Walthall.

Delightful programs are given at the band concerts, which take place every day, except Saturday, in the afternoon and on Sunday mornings. The custom of having a band concert on Sunday afternoon had to be discontinued, as the place was so crowded with people from town that the people of the garrison were unable to have their own company.

Major Willie T. May, of Fort Douglas, inspected the local National Guard during the past week, and reported to the state Adjutant General in most complimentary fashion. Lieutenant Bell assisted Major May.

Chaplain Clemens gave a most interesting talk at a recent meeting of a missionary society on the people of Mindanao. Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser returned home on Saturday after some six months abroad.

#### FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., April 29, 1910.

Mrs. H. A. Greene entertained at breakfast on Sunday morning for Miss Pollock, of New Orleans; Miss Margaret Breckinridge, Miss Bessie Craney, Miss Sarita Van Vliet and Miss Frances Rockwell. Lieut. E. B. Smalley left on Sunday for Fort Leavenworth to take examination for promotion.

A case of measles developed in Co. G, 10th Inf., and as a precaution the entire company reports daily at the hospital for examination. No other cases have been reported to date.

Chaplain J. F. Houlihan, 5th Cav., left Thursday en route to Honolulu to join his regiment. In San Francisco he will be the guest of the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, for many years chaplain of the 22d Infantry. Capt. J. T. Dean returned Saturday from Fort Leavenworth, where he has been taking examination for promotion.

Two games of baseball were played on the post diamond Sunday afternoon. The first was between Co. H and the Rupe White Sox, of Indianapolis, and attracted a large and enthusiastic crowd. The weather was cold and the game abounded in errors, but the score remained close until the ninth, when the Rupe scored the winning run; final score, 8 to 7. Bradford and Furrow were the battery for the soldiers. The second game was a joke and all the spectators left before the third inning was over. The strong team from Co. F played the team from Castleton, Ind., and the soldiers made runs too fast to count. O'Brien and Trickey were the battery for F, who initiated their new gray uniforms, with black stockings and red stripes.

Mrs. J. B. Gowen entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mrs. R. L. Weeks, Mrs. John Little, Mrs. H. E. Eames and her guest, Mrs. Hurd; Mrs. G. R. Cecil, Mrs. C. F. Conry, Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel and Mrs. F. W. Coleman. Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge entertained with a Welsh rabbit party on Tues-

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day night for several of the young people in honor of Miss Margaret Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., her house guest. The evening was enjoyably spent with music and songs. Others present were the Misses Cecil, Burlinson, Reed, Buck, Rockwell, Pollock, Craney, Lieutenants Eichelberger, Fitzmaurice, Lewis, Heidt, Catts, White, Stutesman and Rockwell. On Thursday night all of the ladies of the 3d Battalion went out to the practice march camp near the post and had supper with their husbands. Each lady took a large basket lunch and all prepared a fine supper.

Mrs. P. W. Hurd, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Eames, left Thursday for her home in Syracuse, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. O. F. Conry entertained with supper on Sunday night in honor of Mrs. Hurd. Others present were Major and Mrs. Van Vliet, Capt. and Mrs. Eames and Lieut. C. R. Lewis. Capt. O. L. Spaulding, 5th P.A., who was in Indianapolis during the week, visited the post Wednesday and called on Captains Eames and Tebbitts. He has been inspecting the artillery battery of the Indiana National Guard. Mrs. M. M. Garrett and infant daughter left on Saturday for San Francisco to sail for Honolulu on May 5, where she will visit her relatives for several months. Lieutenant Garrett, who receives his promotion in a few months, will join her in Honolulu for a leave before reporting with his new regiment. Mrs. W. L. Buck returned from a visit to Newport, Ky., on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Palmer, 6th Inf., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman for the week-end. Lieutenant Palmer is on duty at the Kentucky Military Institute. Miss Louise Buck returned on Saturday from a visit to Cincinnati.

Mrs. Tebbitts entertained with five tables of bridge on Thursday afternoon for ladies of the post. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman entertained with a beautiful pink dinner on Friday night for Miss Pollock, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Craney, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Captains Dean and Owen and Lieut. E. G. Beuret. The color scheme was entirely in green and pink. All attended the formal hop later.

Miss Anna Muir, of Louisville, Ky., arrived Thursday to visit Capt. and Mrs. Ingram. Mr. and Mrs. Le Bouillier, of Cincinnati, are the week-end guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cecil, who entertained at bridge on Saturday in their honor. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram were hosts at a green and white dinner on Friday night in honor of Miss Muir. Others present were Mrs. C. H. Noble, of Indianapolis; Miss Le Roy Buck, Lieutenants Lewis, Stutesman, Catts and Rockwell. All attended the hop.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 28, 1910.

The most elaborate function during the week was the card party at which Mrs. Samuel L. Graham was the hostess on Thursday, entertaining many guests to meet Rear Admiral and Mrs. Giles B. Harber. The Graham home had been turned into a veritable bower, with snowballs, pale pink Hawthorne and pink roses. Bridge prizes were won by P. A. Surg. and Mrs. U. R. Webb, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Noa, Major and Mrs. N. H. Hall, Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Pay Dir. C. M. Ray and Paymr. E. W. Bonaffon. Mrs. Knox arrived last week to join Lieut. Comdr. Dudley W. Knox, and they are pleasantly settled in the quarters formerly assigned to the chaplain, the dwelling that was also the home of Admiral Farragut, the first commandant of the yard, during the early 50's. Mrs. Victor Blue was a card hostess Saturday afternoon for a score of the ladies at bridge. Pretty prizes were captured by Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. George Brown, Jr., Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Miss Ruth Simons and Miss Berry. Others present were Mrs. Harber, Graham, Turner, Bonaffon, Gatewood, Webb, Kindleberger, Wilson, Hall, Oakley, Koester, Brown, Noa, Earl Smith and Miss Virginia Dickens.

Miss Genevieve Pattiani, of Alameda, has been spending the week with Mrs. F. B. Gatewood. Ensign Allen W. Olson, her fiancé, gave a large dinner aboard the West Virginia Saturday evening, complimentary to her. Mrs. James J. Manning left last week for New York to join Ensign Manning. Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd has been in Santa Barbara to attend the State Federation of Women's Clubs of California. She has been a prominent member of the Town and Gown Club of Berkeley for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Austin expect to leave about May 4 for New York, where they will make their home, instead of in Iowa. The former tendered his resignation as a midshipman of the Navy, following his marriage.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harber were dinner hosts aboard the California on Monday evening for Rear Admirals Barry and Osterhaus, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Comdr. and Mrs. Blue, Lieutenants Lesby and

Craig. Mrs. U. R. Webb entertained the Monday Afternoon Bridge Club, and prizes were won by Mrs. C. P. Kindleberger and Mrs. Earl Smith. Dr. and Mrs. Webb were dinner hosts last evening for Comdr. and Mrs. Koester, Comdr. and Mrs. Blue, Miss Nina Blow and Paymaster Tebeau. Constr. and Mrs. Gatewood also entertained at dinner last evening, complimentary to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harber, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood and Lieut. and Mrs. Graham. Yesterday afternoon Miss Ruth Simons entertained at an informal card party. Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., have been the guests since Thursday of Lieut. Comdr. Emmett R. Pollock.

On Tuesday Rear Admiral Osterhaus established offices in building 51, where the offices of the heads of the hull and machinery divisions and counting departments are located, the first time an office for the commandant has been in a building other than the Administration Building. The offices in this building are also to be maintained.

A committee from the Merchants' Association of Vallejo called upon Rear Admiral Osterhaus this week with a request for information showing why the estimates for the construction of the collier Jupiter at Mare Island amounted to \$1,404,000 when the lower figure at which the vessel can be built in the East by private contract has led Congress to limit the cost to \$1,000,000. This followed the receipt from Senator George C. Perkins of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy in response to requests from the Merchants' Association, Vallejo Chamber of Commerce and Trades and Labor Council that Congress be asked to raise the limit of cost. Secretary Mayer reviews the situation in regard to the collier, for which Congress appropriated \$1,800,000 two years ago, later reducing the appropriation on the recommendation of Secretary Newberry, after Cramp and Son had offered to build its sister ship, the Cyclops, for \$822,500. While it is generally recognized that such a lower figure was offered, owing to the scarcity of shipbuilding at that time, and the desire to strike a blow at governmental shipbuilding, it has nevertheless prevented the Jupiter being constructed at Mare Island as was first intended, as the estimates for the work here, made a year ago, show that the ship will cost \$1,404,000. Apparently the only hope which Mare Island now has of getting the ship for construction lies in the provision of the Naval Appropriation bill which would make the eight hour law compulsory on all government contracts. It is estimated that this would raise the cost of shipbuilding by private firms about twenty per cent.

#### FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., April 30, 1910.

Colonel Davis returned to-day from Fort Crook, where he took the ninety mile riding test successfully. Lieut. and Mrs. Sharp gave a large bowling party after the band concert last night. Gymnasium and howling alleys have been closed for the season. Both have been very liberally patronized. Target practice begins May 2 on the newly constructed range.

Co. H has taken a three day practice march to Banner, where the men are to be royally entertained by Mr. Newcomer, one of Wyoming's biggest ranch owners who, forty-two years ago, was discharged as first sergeant of this company. Lieutenant Alfante is in command of the company.

Buffalo were easy victims to the regimental ball team again this week, the score being 7 to 3; but the team of Co. L was not so successful in its game with the Woolley Outlaws, who defeated them 16 to 4. The regimental orchestra is giving fine concerts every Friday evening. There are not enough chairs to seat the men who attend the moving picture entertainments that are given under the direction of the Chaplain each Monday evening.

Mrs. D. L. Howell entertained Monday with a delightful bridge luncheon, her guests being Mesdames Kendrick, Bostwick, Perry, Heald, Hirsig, Stevenson and Newell, from Sheridan, and Mesdames Davis, Young, Hegeman and Johnson, from the post. There was very keen disappointment when the announcement came that the camp of instruction for the officers of the Organized Militia of Wyoming would not be held at this post. Careful preparations had been made for their instruction and entertainment.

Dr. Van Horn left Monday for Los Angeles to join Mrs. Van Horn and together sail on the May transport. Chaplain Axton was toastmaster and one of the speakers at the big banquet of the Congressional Men's Club at the Hamilton Wednesday night. Miss Susanna Smith, of Andover, Mass., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford. John and Matilda Axton, who are doing advanced work in botany, made a trip to the Big Horn Mountains this week and secured several rare specimens.

#### CHARLESTON NAVY YARD.

Charleston Navy Yard, S.C., May 2, 1910.

Ensign F. W. Milner, who has charge of the Reserve Flotilla machine shops, is on leave, and Mach. G. R. Thompson has command during his absence. Major C. S. Hill, 1st Lieut. R. Tittoni and forty-nine enlisted men of the Marine Corps Nicaraguan Brigade arrived here, April 22, and are quartered at the Marine Barracks. Lieutenant Tittoni was formerly stationed at League Island.

The hospital ship Solace, Surgeon Pickrell commanding, arrived here April 30 and will be given about thirty days' overhauling, docking, minor repairs, etc. The Dixie arrived April 25 from Pensacola, Fla. The Reid and Flusser came out of drydock April 28 and sailed next day for New York. They stopped in Norfolk en route. The Smith, Lamson and Presto were placed in drydock Saturday, April 30. They will come out May 5 and will leave the same day for the North.

The order taking the destroyers away from this yard for repairs had thoroughly aroused the business men of Charleston. The Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter up and hopes are entertained that some of the boats will be returned to this yard.

The U.S.S. Dupont, in addition to the Foote, has been ordered placed in commission for the use of the Massachusetts Naval Militia. The submarines Virgatus and Tarantula left the 29th, conveyed by the Prairie, to take station at Annapolis.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 28, 1910.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met at Mrs. Casteel's on Wednesday afternoon; Mrs. Hasson won a pretty cut glass vase. Capt. and Mrs. Lott entertained at dinner Saturday for Major Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. Koch. Lieutenant Hasson is away on a ten days' leave in Spokane. Lieut. and Mrs. Ross entertained Capt. and Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Young at dinner on Friday evening. Mrs. Miller was hostess at a beautiful bridge party on Tuesday at which Mrs. Yase won a vanity.

The first polo game of the season takes place on May 1, the 2d Squadron with Lieutenants Morris, McCabe, Koch and Ross against the 1st Squadron with Lieutenants Wilson, Miller, Jones and Captain Ball. Lieutenant Foley is away in South Dakota buying polo ponies for the regimental team.

Lieut. and Mrs. Koch entertained at dinner for Major Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenant Hemphill on Friday evening. Colonel Rodgers left for Rock Island Arsenal on the 27th to be gone for several months.

Quarantined. The newspaper women of Des Moines were hostesses at a tea on Monday. Lieutenant Butler has returned from a month's leave spent in the East. Lieutenant McIntosh is in New York on a ten days' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Woods are expected any day, and will be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. White. Capt. and Mrs. Bryan entertained at dinner on Saturday night for Capt. and Mrs. Casteel and their guests,

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of Ships of the Navy;  
Also at all Army Posts.

Capt. and Mrs. Lovell. Capt. and Mrs. Lovell left on Tuesday for San Francisco, later to take transport for Manila, where the Captain will join his new regiment, the 14th Cavalry, at Camp Stotsenburg.

#### FORT WILLIAMS.

Fort Williams, Me., May 1, 1910.

The first band concert and parade of the season was held on Wednesday afternoon. The 2d Artillery band, led by Director Gustave Ludike, for a full hour played selections from the most popular operas of the day. About two hundred people from Portland and vicinity were present. Owing to the illness of Col. Warren P. Newcomb, Capt. H. E. Cloke took command of the parade. After the parade tea was served by several of the ladies of the post.

Colonel Newcomb has been confined to his quarters for the entire week with an attack of the grip. Capt. and Mrs. Cloke and Master Harold Cloke dined with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Clifford on Sunday. Miss Aldrich, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. George A. Wildrick. Col. and Mrs. Newcomb visited Boston on Saturday and purchased a handsome riding horse for Miss Newcomb. Miss Crocker and Miss Fletcher, of Portland, have been visiting Mrs. Cloke for a few days. Major and Mrs. Creager were visiting on the post Thursday.

On Thursday evening the officers and ladies held an informal bowling party at the gymnasium. Mr. Longino furnishing delicious refreshments afterward. Capt. and Mrs. Cloke entertained for Miss Crocker and Miss Fletcher on Wednesday evening after night drill. The weather was so bad on Tuesday evening that only Captain Beckham, Lieutenant Herman and Dr. Sherwood dared make the trip from here to Fort McKinley for the hop there.

Much regret is felt in having Captain Morgan, of Fort Preble, Captain Monroe, of Fort McKinley, and Captain Lanham, of Fort Levee, all ordered so far away and at the same time. Mrs. D. Y. Beckham and daughter, Ella Miles, returned Sunday from a visit at Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Harold C. Cloke went to Boston on Monday to spend a week with her sister, Mrs. George Gardner. Capt. D. Y. Beckham, Dr. Sherwood and Miss Newcomb attended the Jefferson theater in Portland on Friday evening to see Viola Allen in "The White Sister."

#### FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., April 30, 1910.

The officers and ladies of Fort H. G. Wright gave a roller skating party Saturday afternoon and many of the officers from this post attended.

A complete new fire-control system is now being installed here, and among other improvements under way are a new power plant at Battery Stoneman, two new sets of barracks, a new post exchange, guardhouse, two field officers' quarters and a new set of flats. It is rumored also that a new electric lighting plant will be installed soon.

The baseball season is in full swing and all the teams are good ones. A league has been formed, composed of the 134th, 138d, 125th, 100th and 43d Companies.

Lieut. L. B. Magruder, who has been appointed district ordnance officer, will leave here for Fort Wright soon. The Board of Ordnance and Fortification will miss him very much. Chaplain Marvinne, of Fort Trumbull, spent Sunday at the post.

A fine tennis court has been laid out and many of the officers and ladies are exercising daily.

#### FORT MOTT.

Salem, N.J., May 3, 1910.

Major Alfred Hunter has returned from Fort Ontario, N.Y., where he has been on official business for the past ten days.

The 42d and 138th Companies expect to go to the Philippine Islands this fall; both companies are composed of excellent men, and they are in fine physical shape. Both companies have been inoculated with typhoid vaccine, with the exception of one or two men.

Lieut. George Kieffer, Med. Res. Corps, of Philadelphia, Pa., Lieut. is a brother of the late Major Charles F. Kieffer, surgeon, U.S.A., visited Dr. MacDonald, the post surgeon, over Sunday.

Col. John Van R. Hoff, U.S.A., Chief Surgeon, Dept. of the East, inspected the medical department of this post last month.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 24, 1910.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt arrived during the week and are the guests of Major and Mrs. Blatchford. Major and Mrs. Blatchford entertained the 3d Battalion, 11th Inf., on April 14. Merry games and guessing contests were played and a delightful evening enjoyed. The winners of the prizes were Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Mrs. M. H. Shute, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner and Lieut. Charles Lawrence. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Longan, Mrs. Lawrence, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Lieutenants Shute, Delaplaine, Watson, Weaver, Lieut. and Mrs. Persons, Lieut. and Mrs. Barzynski and Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Tompkins.

Capt. Edgar Myer returned Tuesday from a ten days' hunting leave. He bagged nearly eighty ducks. A party enjoying a fishing trip April 24 were Captains Carnahan and Eskridge, Lieuts. W. E. Persons and Richmond Smith, the trip being made to Horse Creek in Lieutenant Smith's "Six Winton."

Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge were hosts at dinner, April 22, for Major Devore, Miss Marie L. Fernandez, Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Van Horn, Mrs.

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A. B. Dyer has returned after a delightful visit to Los Angeles. Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Lyon have also returned, after spending a two months' leave in the East. Lieut. G. W. Wilson left April 21 in his automobile for Pueblo, Colo., to spend two months' leave. Mrs. Wilson has been there since March 4.

## THE NAVY.

### VESSLS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to May 3. Later changes will be found on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.  
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. Arrived April 28 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Arrived April 28 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived April 30 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.  
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived April 30 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Arrived May 1 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

##### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.  
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral

Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Arrived April 30 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived May 2 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived April 30 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. Arrived May 1 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. Arrived April 30 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Oris W. Fowler. Arrived April 29 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

##### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.  
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
MARYLAND, A.O., 18 guns. Capt. James O. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

##### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

##### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived April 27 at Shanghai, China. Upon the arrival of the New York on the Asiatic Station, the Charleston will be relieved as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet and will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Hankow, China. The Cleveland will be brought home this summer to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.  
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. Sailed April 21 from Guam for Yokohama, Japan.

##### Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Amoy, China.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. Arrived May 2 at Shanghai, China. The Chattanooga will be brought home this summer to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. Sailed April 29 from Shanghai, China, for Hankow, China.  
MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.  
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters off the Southern Philippines.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign William C. I. Stiles. Arrived May 2 at Shanghai, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Hankow, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Amoy, China.

##### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. Frederick J. Horne. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

##### Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Bsn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK. Bsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

##### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the vessels of this squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the itinerary of the Special Service

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Squadron: May 8-16, at Maldonado, Uruguay; May 17-31, in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, Argentina; June 1-10, at Montevideo, Uruguay; June 14-28, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The South Dakota will return to the Pacific from Montevideo or Rio de Janeiro; July 10-16, at Culebra, West Indies; July 21, arrive Hampton Roads, Va.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. John G. Quinby. Sailed April 24 from Port of Spain, Trinidad, for Maldonado, Uruguay.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Sailed May 1 from Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, for Maldonado, Uruguay.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed May 1 from Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, for Maldonado, Uruguay.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William B. Shoemaker. Sailed April 22 from Port of Spain, Trinidad, for Maldonado, Uruguay.

### VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Placed in service April 30 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. Arrived April 28 at San Francisco, Cal. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Albany will remain at San Francisco about a week longer giving liberty and then proceed to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to fit out for the Asiatic Station.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Monrovia, Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Upon the arrival of the Des Moines at Monrovia the Birmingham will proceed to Hampton Roads.  
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed April 15 from Panama for San Francisco, Cal., via Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.  
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry B. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
DE LONG (torpedoboot). Placed in commission April 30 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The De Long will be sent to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., to join the Reserve Torpedo Division at that place.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. Sailed April 30 from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, for Monrovia, Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. In Chesapeake Bay holding target practice. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. Arrived April 30 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

## MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

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TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At Santa Rosa Island, Cal.

#### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Santa Rosa Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At Santa Rosa Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At Santa Rosa Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. At Santa Rosa Island, Cal.

#### Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Santa Rosa Island, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedo boat). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At Santa Rosa Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedo boat). Ensign Ross S. Culp. At Santa Rosa Island, Cal.

#### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Ensign Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper. At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Kenneth Whiting, Commander.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Arthur W. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyers: Worden and Macdonough. Torpedo boats: Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stringham, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

#### Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. En route to San Francisco, Cal., from the Asiatic Station.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Gloucester, N.J. Address there.

#### Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Oulebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Capt. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. Arrived April 30 at the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At the foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care of station P, N.Y. city.

#### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.

Active, Mare Island, Cal.

Alice, Norfolk, Va.

Apache, New York.

Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.

Choctaw, Washington, D.C.

Hercules, Norfolk, Va.

Iwona, Boston, Mass.

Locust, San Francisco, Cal.

Massasoit, Key West, Fla.

Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.

Narkeeta, New York.

Navajo, Pacific Torpedo Fleet.

Patuxent, Atlantic Fleet.

Patuxent, Atlantic Fleet.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.

Penacook, Norfolk, Va.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Potomac, Norfolk, Va.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite, P.I.

Rocket, Norfolk, Va.

Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.

Seabago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston, Mass.

Sotomayo, Bremerton, Wash.

Standish, Annapolis, Md.

Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.

Terra, New York.

Triton, Washington, D.C.

Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.

Uncas, Norfolk, Va.

Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.

Waban, Pensacola, Fla.

Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

Abarenda, at Norfolk.

Aileen, at New York.

Alabama, at New York.

Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.

Alexandria, at Cavite, P.I.

Arayat, at Cavite, P.I.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.

Alexander, at Cavite.

Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.

Baltimore, at New York.

Bennington, at Mare Island.

Boston, at Puget Sound.

Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Cheyenne, at Mare Island, Cal.

Cincinnati, at Mare Island.

Constitution, at Boston.

Columbia, at Philadelphia.

Concord, at Bremerton.

Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.

Detroit, at Boston.

Eagle, at Norfolk.

Elcano, at Cavite.

Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.

Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.

General Alva, at Cavite.

Gwin, at Newport.

Holland, at Norfolk.

Illinois, at Boston, Mass.

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Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.  
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va. Pannay, at Cavite.  
Lebanon, at Norfolk, Va. Petrol, at Mare Island.  
McKee, at Newport, R.I. Quiros, at Cavite.  
Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H. Raleigh, at Mare Island.  
Manly, at Annapolis, Md. Restless, at Newport, R.I.  
Marblehead, at Mare Island. San Francisco, at Norfolk.  
Mintonomoh, at Philadelphia. Siren, at Norfolk.  
Milwaukee, at Puget Sound. Stiletto, at Newport.  
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia. Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Monadnock, at Cavite. St. Louis, at Puget Sound.  
Morris, at Newport, R.I. Talbot, at Newport.  
Nero, at New York. Tallahassee, at Norfolk.  
Ohio, at New York. Terror, at Philadelphia.  
Oregon, at Puget Sound. Wheeling, at Puget Sound.  
Yankee, at New Bedford.

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Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Somers, Baltimore, Md.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
Granite State, New York city. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y. Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
Huntress, at St. Louis. Wasp, New York city.  
Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.  
Isle de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

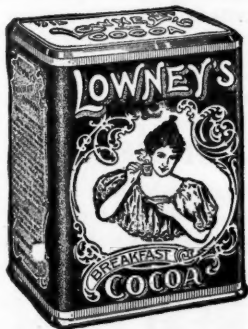
#### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

## THE ARMY.

#### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, pages 1054 and 1055.



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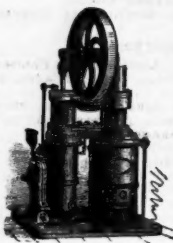
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